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FALL 1977
Volume 22, No. III

The Humane Society news

OF THE UNITED STATES



The Humane Society

OF THE UNITED STATES

The Humane Society News is published quarterly by The Humane Society of the United States, with headquarters at 2100 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Telephone: (202) 452-1100

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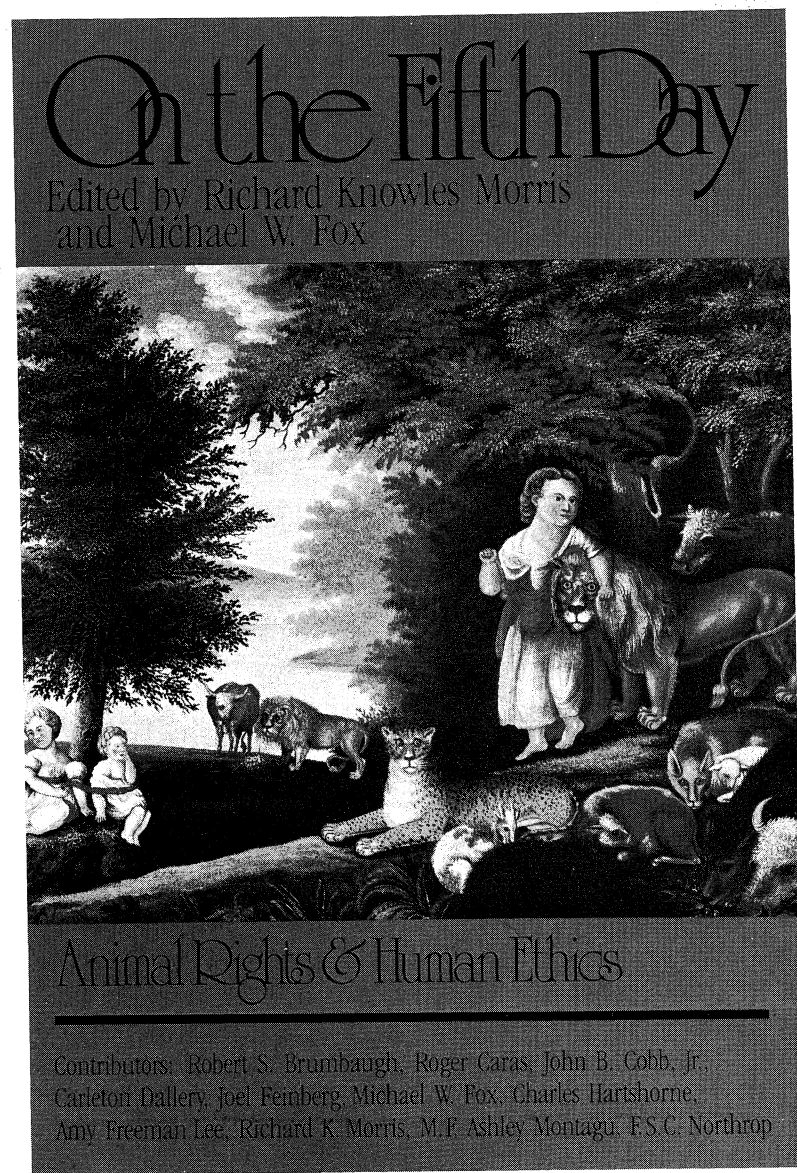
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A Review

by Patrick B. Parkes
Executive Vice President, HSUS

The publication of this book in November of 1977 is a milestone in the continuing efforts of the humane movement to make people conscious of the interrelatedness of all life and, consequently, the need for general acceptance of a philosophy of humane treatment of all animals.

COVER

Painting by Edward Hicks, "The Peaceable Kingdom" CA. 1816-1849, oil, 16¾" x 20" (Courtesy Sidney Janis Gallery, New York)

No more fitting illustration could have been used for the cover of HSUS's new book, *On The Fifth Day*. A peaceable kingdom is the goal of every humanitarian.

We believe this book is the first of its kind. *On the Fifth Day* is the first real attempt to reach the millions of people who are becoming increasingly concerned with the destruction of our environment and the spread of apathetic attitudes toward animals.

On the Fifth Day was initiated, organized and commissioned by The HSUS with the objective of emphasizing humane behavior toward all life forms. It is a collection of essays of noted philosophers, anthropologists, social biologists and other distinguished scholars. Contributors include the well-known and prolific Ashley Montagu and philosopher Filmer S. C. Northrop, both of whom have been principal speakers in past years at HSUS annual conferences. Among other distinguished and recognizable figures in philosophy are Robert S. Brumbaugh, Joel Feinberg, Carleton Dallery, John B. Cobb, Jr., and Charles Hartshorne.

Authors associated with The HSUS have made a significant contribution to the overall work. Roger Caras deals effectively with cruelty to animals and the forces we must combat in our pursuit of kindness. Dr. Amy Freeman Lee gives us a general insight into the essence, core, and definition of a humane ethics while vividly describing what happens to a society motivated by brutality and violence.

Richard K. Morris, former Professor Emeritus of Education and Anthropology at Trinity College in Hartford, CT, and Michael W. Fox, Director of the Institute for the Study of Animal Problems, co-edited the manuscript. Their work is especially significant since they set the tone and direction of this distinguished collection.

HSUS President John A. Hoyt explains in his Preface the purpose of the book in setting forth the major scientific, philosophical and theological foundations for a humane ethics and humane attitudes.

On the Fifth Day, which refers, of course, to the biblical creation of animals, was the brain-child of the late Oliver M. Evans, to whom it is dedicated, and of Dr. Morris. They envisioned a collection of scholarly essays about a compelling and topical subject—the way humans should treat their fellow creatures. They envisioned a book that would appeal to humanitarians generally, and also would interest the academic community. Because of their determination and untiring efforts, which first began in 1969, they have succeeded in producing a book that is "must" reading for humanitarians everywhere and which can serve as an ideal text for collegiate courses.

HSUS is now accepting orders for this book. There is a special pre-publication price of \$10 which you will want to take advantage of. Just use the order form below to order your copy today. ■

On the Fifth Day: Animal Rights & Human Ethics PREPUBLICATION ORDER

Please accept my order for _____ copies of *On the Fifth Day* at the special HSUS prepublication price of \$10 each. I understand my order will be processed as soon as the book is released.

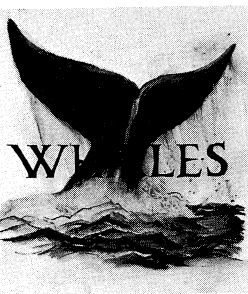
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THE HUMANE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES
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The Fight Continues . . .

A Report from the '77 International Whaling Commission
by Patricia Forkan

In truth, most people of the world have never seen a whale, and never will. The whale's life is in the vast sea, an environment alien to man. To see a whale you must be on the ocean, or keep watch from certain shores where the great animals pass on their yearly migrations. Few have had the privilege of seeing a fifty ton whale rise thirty feet straight up out of the water and flop back on his side, crashing into the sea in a fountain of froth.

Still, we know the whales. From history, literature and legend we know these leviathans, the largest animals on earth. They are mammals with systems much like ours. They breathe air, mate, give birth, and nurse their young in the mammalian manner. They "talk" to one another, some in high-pitched, almost musical whistlings and moanings. We know they have brains many times the size of ours, and wonder at the possibilities this might provide.

Because we know the whales, we fight to save them from slaughter and the threat of extinction. In June, this fight was centered in a modern meeting room in Canberra, Australia. There, representatives from 17 nations met to set whaling quotas for 1978. It was the International Whaling Commission's 29th annual meeting, and the most successful ever for the whales and those who want to save them.

I attended the meeting as an observer, representing the World Federation for the Protection of Animals, with which The HSUS is closely associated. Although I was not a voting member of the Commission, a special contribution by Regina Bauer Frankenburg, member of The HSUS's President's Council, made it possible for me to be at the meeting. I was able to communicate with other participants helping to spread the conservationist viewpoint.

And the efforts of conservationists throughout the world paid off when the IWC drastically reduced the number of whales which could be killed in 1978. The 1978 quota will be 17,839 whales, a reduction of 10,000 from this year's quota of 27,939. This is the lowest quota ever set.

It seems The IWC scientists have proven what we have been claiming for years, that whale

stocks are at extremely low levels and must be protected.

A majority of Commissioners voted in line with recommendations of the scientists. It was apparent to me during the opening statements of the meeting that many Commissioners knew they had a strong pro-whale constituency back home who would demand an explanation if they didn't vote in the best interest of the whales.

President Carter sent a statement reiterating the U.S. support of a ten year moratorium on all commercial whaling. The U.S. has led the fight for a moratorium, and all of us who are observers are fighting for it. Rep. Pete McCloskey delivered Carter's statement, along with his own views (see p. 5, 6).

Quotas were set for each species of whale targeted by whaling operations (see box). The toughest vote was on the sperm whale quota. Scientists recommended reducing the quota from 4,320 males in 1977 to zero males in 1978. The quota for females was reduced from 2,880 to 763. This practically wiped out one whole section of the Japanese and Soviet whaling effort. They asked for a special meeting to be held by the scientists to review the material again. Dr. William Aron, the U.S. Commissioner, held firm on the proposed quotas and insisted that a vote be taken and a quota set before agreeing to any special meeting. The U.S. position prevailed, and the recommended quotas were accepted. The special meeting to review sperm whale data was set for November. Unless new information on sperm whale populations can be compiled by then, the low quota should prevail and thousands of sperm whales will be saved from death.

Although the United States allows no commercial whaling, and has taken a definite stand for a ten year moratorium on whaling, there is an area of inconsistency in its stand. One of the most endangered of all the whales, the Bowhead, is being killed at alarming rates by our Alaskan Eskimos.

When the U.S. passed laws to protect endangered species and marine mammals, the Eskimos were given special exemption. IWC scientists recommended a total ban on all native take of Bowheads. They had evidence that there were



—HSUS

only 1,000 whales left. Natives in the Spring of 1977 had killed 26 and struck another 77, but lost them.

The IWC nations voted unanimously to accept the zero quota on Bowheads, but the United States had to abstain from voting because it was not clear that such a quota could be enforced on the Alaskan natives.

The exemption was given to the Eskimos originally because whaling was a central part of their culture, and because their take was small compared to the great whaling vessels. The HSUS believes that no group of people has the right to knowingly cause the extinction of a species. President Carter and Congress need our support to enforce the zero quota on the Bowhead whale.

Of the 17 nations represented at the IWC meeting, ten have no whaling fleets. Seven continue to whale, Japan and the U.S.S.R. being foremost among them. Unfortunately, there are a number of whaling nations that do not belong to the IWC, and therefore feel no obligation to adhere to any quotas.

In an effort to exercise some control over these non-member whaling nations, the IWC passed

a resolution calling upon members to refuse to sell whaling boats and equipment to non-members. It is also crucial to cut off the world market for whale meat to these unregulated whalers. A second resolution passed urging IWC nations to prohibit importation of whale products from non-IWC nations.

As is the case with all international agreements, there is an escape clause. Any IWC nation can object within ninety days to any quota. If they take an objection, they are released from the quota and can kill as many whales as they like. This happened in 1973 when both Japan and the Soviet Union objected to quotas. Their action occasioned an incredible outpouring of public outrage all over the world. In America, conservationists urged the public to boycott all Soviet and Japanese products. Since then there have been no more objections to the annual quotas. Japan has already reported that it will not object this year, despite urgings from their whaling industry to do so.

The HSUS would like to see whaling stopped entirely. Virtually every whale product now has a synthetic or natural equivalent as good or bet-

Please turn page

IWC WHALE QUOTAS FOR 1978 (1977 figures in brackets)

NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN

Sperm Whale	685	(685)
Minke Whale	2555	(2483)
Fin Whale	459	(344)
Sei Whale	84	(132)

NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN

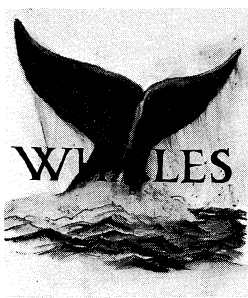
Sperm Whale	0 males, 763 females	(4320 males, 2880 females)
Brydes Whale	524	(1000)
Minke Whale	400	(541)

SOUTHERN OCEAN

Sperm Whale	4538 males, 1370 females	(3894 males, 897 females)
Minke Whale	5690	(8900)
Sei Whale	771	(1863)

TOTAL	17,839	(27,939)
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—Illustrations
by Ron Baker



ter than the whale can provide. The whale itself is such a magnificent creature, with such unique abilities and habits, that the methodical slaughter it has endured over the past century seems nothing less than tragic. Yet there is some hope we will see the end of whaling before we must endure the end of the whale.

I discovered that the whaling nations may be phasing out their whaling operations. South Africa has closed its whaling company completely. Japan and the Soviet Union have dismantled about half of the boats in their fleets and, we believe, are not planning to build any new ones.

Whaling becomes financially less rewarding when quotas are low. The longer quotas can be kept low, the more likely it is that whaling nations will find it necessary to stop whaling entirely or continue to lose money on the venture. Quotas have been set low to allow whale stocks to rebuild from their present low levels. Whalers look forward to higher quotas in the future. Our hope is that they will not be able to hold on financially until that day comes.

The HSUS will continue to be active in the fight to save the great whales. I have attended four IWC meetings since 1973. This meeting resulted in the lowest quotas ever. Ten thousand whales were spared a cruel and bloody death. That is good, but it is not enough. ■

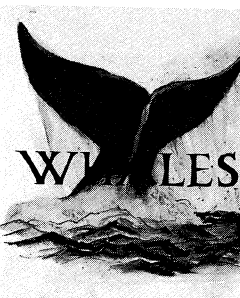
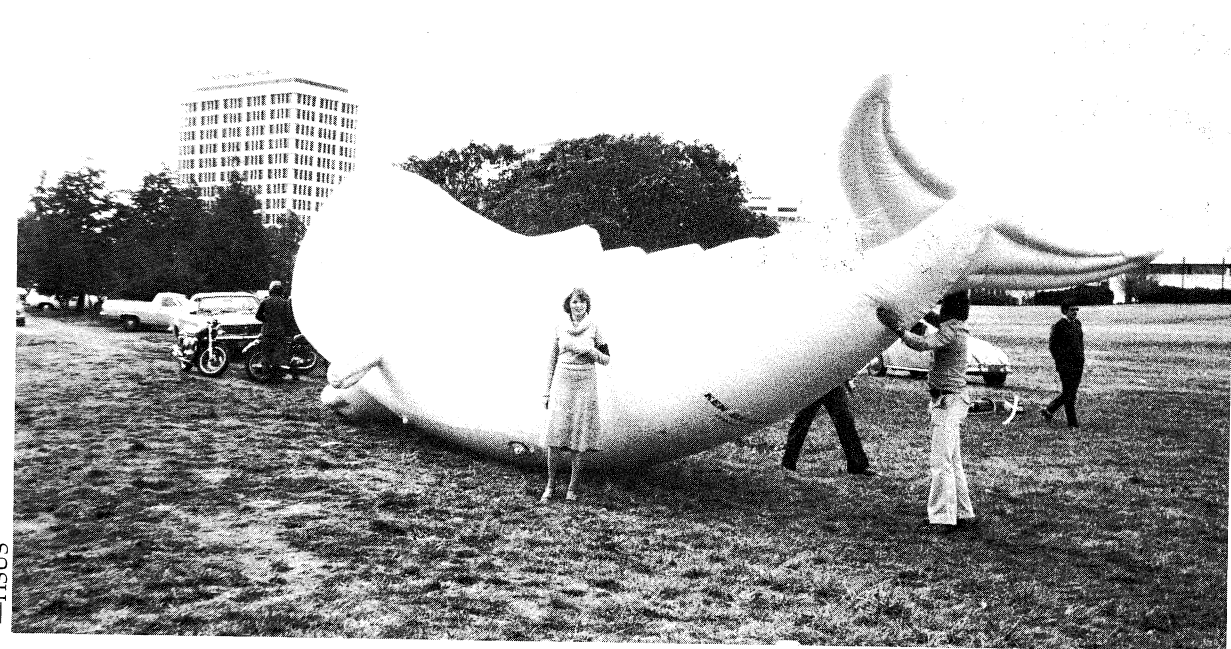
WILLIE THE WHALE

Willie, the inflatable whale, made his appearance on the first day of the IWC meeting. The forty foot white plastic whale was initially launched into the lake next to the hotel where the meeting was held. He was then brought to a park across the street from the hotel where he served as a centerpiece for demonstrators protesting the continuing slaughter of the whales.

Willie the Whale remained a symbol of the ten-year moratorium all week until he was "harpooned" by hotel police. It happened on the fourth day of the conference, when Willie's friends deflated him and quietly brought him into the hotel where they placed him in front of the room occupied by the Japanese delegation. He was once again inflated and left to confront the Japanese rather directly . . . they couldn't open their door. Upon discovery of Willie's whereabouts, the hotel staff and police used a carving knife to deflate him.

On the final day of the conference, the remains of Willie were placed in a giant sized coffin. He was brought back to the park, where mourners played Taps and mourned not only his death, but for the thousands of whales whose deaths were being proclaimed across the street in the formal atmosphere of the IWC meeting room. ■

—HSUS



Whale Survival Day Is Big Hit in Capital



—HSUS/Moulton

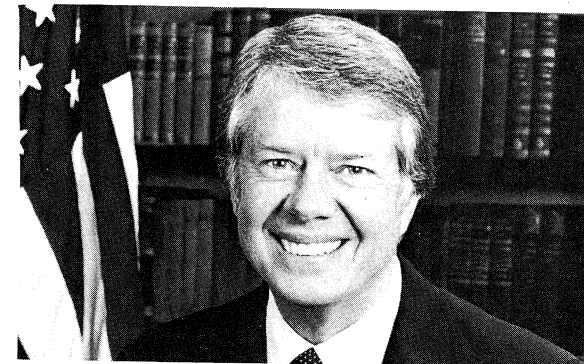
The HSUS was one of several humanitarian groups on hand to support Whale Survival Day in Washington D.C. Simultaneous rallies were held in cities around the world, including London, Paris, Stockholm, Vancouver, Canberra and Honolulu.

The Washington D.C. rally, held in Lafayette Park (right across the street from the White House) was a great success as thousands of people came from nearby office buildings to show their support for the whales.

The rally was organized by the Whale Defenders Coalition, of which The HSUS is a member. The crowd was entertained and inspired with music, dance, and speeches. At The HSUS booth, literature on whales was distributed, as well as material on the tuna/porpoise issue.

Over 3200 signatures were obtained on petitions to be taken to the meeting of the International Whaling Commission. The petitions asked that a ten year moratorium on whaling be observed. ■

President Carter's Message to IWC



Whales have become symbolic of our environmental problems as a whole. No longer are they viewed as a product from the sea available to those with the technology for their harvest. Five years ago, the one hundred and thirteen nations at the United Nations Conference on the Environment overwhelmingly voiced their concern for conservation of the world's whales. I personally worked toward the passage of that resolution and am firmly committed to the preservation of these unique mammals. Global concern has increased steadily since 1972, and people the world over will be watching what you do here.

In the past five years, the International Whaling Commission has made significant progress toward effective conservation of the world's whale resource, most notably in strengthening the scientific basis for your actions and, in cooperation with each member nation, in implementing these scientific recommendations.

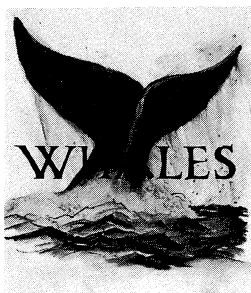
While I congratulate you for these accomplishments, much more needs to be done to achieve protection of whales.

Just one month ago, in my Environmental Message to the Congress of the United States, I reaffirmed the continued support of the United States Government for the ten-year worldwide moratorium on commercial whaling and prohibition of commercial whaling within our two-hundred-mile fishery zone.

At the same time, I expressed to the Congress our firm backing for the work of the IWC and our hope for early renegotiation of the 1946 Whaling Convention to provide stronger and more comprehensive protection of all cetaceans throughout their range.

Finally, I asked the agencies of our Government to report to me on actions by countries which diminish the effectiveness of the conservation regime of the IWC. We in the United States are determined to explore every practical measure to reinforce the vital work of this body.

The United States hopes to see all whaling nations, as well as interested nonwhaling nations, join in the important work of the IWC so that we may create a truly effective and representative international system to safeguard whales for the future. I welcome this opportunity to reaffirm my Government's strong support for the conservation efforts of this Commission and to extend my personal wishes for your success. ■



Congressman McCloskey Speaks out on Whales and other Issues

I am pleased that The Humane Society has elected to devote these pages to the great whale. It is a time when both Congress and the Administration are debating an issue that pits two of our most emotional national purposes against one another.

The issue is simple. Either we continue to lead the world towards the conservation of the last of the great whales or we honor our commitment to native Americans, in this case the Alaskan Eskimos, to permit their continued taking of a few bowhead whales each year to preserve a remnant of their historic whale-based culture.

Guilt plays a certain part in our concern whether to let the Alaskan Eskimos threaten extinction of the bowhead or indeed any other species of whale. The *United States* once led the world in whaling. Without the excesses of commercial whaling in past years by the United States, Russia, Japan, Norway and other developed nations, the remaining Aboriginal populations would have no problem. The Alaskan Senators and Representatives make a reasonable point in urging that our efforts should be to limit only *commercial whaling*, not the minor subsistence whaling of a people who themselves are faced with extinction, at least if they adhere to past customs. A great deal is at stake in the decision the Administration and Congress will make in the next several months.

At last June's meeting of the International Whaling Commission (IWC), the U.S. was successful, despite strong and sometimes bitter objections by the Japanese and Russians, in reducing next year's world whale quota from a total of 26,939 to 17,839—a reduction of more than a third.

The Commission also voted 15 to 0 (with the United States abstaining) to *totally* ban the taking of the bowhead whale, estimated to number less than 1,000. Last year, Alaskan Eskimos killed less than 150 bowheads, perhaps half of which were for bona fide existence and the balance merely for the sport and challenge of an arduous occupation.

Presumably, if the IWC continues to progressively lower quotas in future years, commercial whaling, even now a borderline economic venture, will be forced out of existence. Continued quota reductions, however, require U.S. leadership. *Only* the United States has the combination of resources, motivation and bargaining power to force other nations to give up the economic benefit involved. Japan, in particular, with practically no way of raising cattle or other sources of protein on its island, obtains over 50% of its protein from the ocean, and between 1% and 2% of its protein in whaling. Should the United States be unable to accept and implement the IWC's ruling on the bowhead, we can scarcely expect to maintain our credibility in any position of conservation leadership with the Japanese and Russians.

The bowhead whale issue, however, is only one of the legislative/moral issues the Congress is currently facing. We have recently taken steps to protect another cetacean, the porpoise, whose health and welfare came under serious attack from recent U.S. advancements in tuna purse-seining techniques. The west coast abalone population has been substantially diminished of late, partly because of the resurging growth of the sea otter population, another animal protected by U.S. law.

These issues present moral as well as legislative problems and, if I may, I would like to muse a little on the moral inconsistencies of some of our current human, "over-humane" politics.

We seek to preserve a few whales, porpoises and sea otters. But, if those species grow so large as to threaten other species, particularly one consumed by human populations, which value is predominant?

We might well ask ourselves if our basic conservation goals are sound. Are we not preserving a few of the endangered species in the world merely to satisfy our own curiosity? No doubt, it is enjoyable for us to see buffalo grazing in San Francisco's Golden Gate Park, or a zebra in Washington's National Zoo. But, is this any



—HSUS/Forkan

Congressman McCloskey at recent IWC meeting in Australia.

more helpful to mankind than seeing a skeleton of a dinosaur dredged up from LaBrea Park in Los Angeles; or the reproduction of a mastodon at the Smithsonian Institution? Is preservation of a species to satisfy human curiosity a praiseworthy "humane" value? We can certainly question the motive of keeping geese and ducks alive through our Federal Wildlife Refuge Program, only to stimulate and assist their wholesale slaughter by hunters. We go to great length to save a *few* wolves, a *few* Tule elk, a *few* coyotes (see the Summer, 1977 issue of The Humane Society News). But is there any question but that we would want to humanely kill any extra number of these same species should they challenge other values of our society, i.e., the survival of sheep and cattle?

We are pleased to consider ourselves "humane" with respect to the remaining wolves, elk and coyotes. But, are we really?

There is presently a bill before Congress to require the "humane" slaughter of livestock, but the proposed "Humane Slaughter Act of 1977" provides an exception . . . permitting *some* animals to be killed by bleeding them to death (presumably, an *inhumane* method) if they are to be used for food products. How can we justify enacting a law permitting the killing of *some* animals *non-humane*ly?

I raise these questions because the longer I study what is humane and what is *non-humane*, the more dubious I become that we human beings should take ourselves very seriously in this regard. We are the masters of the planet, at least for the time being. Whatever way we deal

with other species, it is clear that we are serving our own interest, not theirs. There is no reason for smug self-satisfaction on the part of the human race.

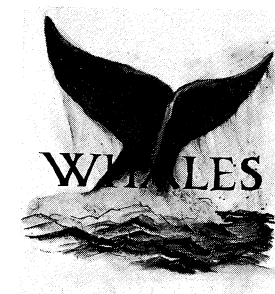
As Congress continues deliberations on these moral questions—particularly, on various amendments proposed to the Marine Mammal Protection Act and the Endangered Species Act as well as the proposed outlawing of the steel-jaw leg trap—we hope The Humane Society members will let us know their thoughts.

For the time being, I hope we can preserve the last of the great whales, the porpoise and other endangered species. But beware, you sea otters, if you keep eating our abalone!

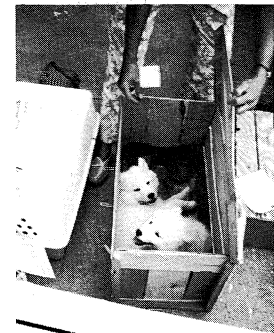
Paul N. McCloskey, Jr.

As We Go to Press:

On October 20th, the United States announced that it would not file an objection to the IWC ban on Bowhead Whale take. October 24 was the deadline for filing objections. No nation filed an objection, however there will be a special meeting of the IWC in December to debate Sperm Whale quotas with updated scientific data. U.S. government officials have promised the Alaskan natives they will attempt to renegotiate a subsistence take of Bowhead Whales at that time. A representative of the Alaskan natives will take part in the negotiations.



UPDATE: *Animals in Transit* *Now Protected*



No More
Orange Crates

The long campaign to establish basic laws and regulations to improve the conditions under which animals are transported by commercial air lines appears to be near an end. On August 16, 1977, the Civil Aeronautics Board issued its opinion and order in Docket 26310, a proceeding which established rules for domestic air lines and shippers of animals to follow in handling animals. On June 21, 1977, the U.S. Department of Agriculture published its final regulations governing the care and treatment of animals transported by common carrier in interstate commerce, including air lines, under the mandate of the Animal Welfare Act Amendments of 1976.

The difficulties encountered by animals shipped on air lines are legion and have been extensively reported. (See "HSUS News" for January, March, June and Autumn, 1974, and Autumn, 1975.) The basic problem was that the air freight system was designed to carry inanimate, not live, cargo. This, combined with lack of uniform rules and practices for handling animals by the airlines—in many cases, the lack of any rules and practices—and a great deal of indifference to the problem by both air lines and the pet and breeding industry, resulted in widespread cruelties: animals shipped in flimsy, cramped or otherwise hazardous containers; animals stranded for days at airports without adequate care; animals dying in flight from freezing or suffocation; animals left unattended on runways in extremely hot or cold weather; animals shipped with contagious diseases and contaminating other animals. At the same time, it was HSUS' belief that air travel, because of its quickness, was *potentially* the most humane, least traumatic way for animals to travel great distances. However, it was clear that handling and care practices had to be improved drastically.

One of the first legal measures taken to remedy this situation occurred in December, 1973, when HSUS filed a formal petition for rulemaking with the CAB proposing that the CAB require all regulated air lines to give priority to shipments of animals over *all* inanimate freight, except for such extraordinary items as critically needed medical supplies. HSUS' petition, labeled Docket No. 26244, was merged the following year into CAB Docket 26310, a broadly-conceived investigation encompassing virtually all aspects of the problems of animals traveling by air.

Docket 26310 began as a series of workshops in which several major air lines, animal welfare groups, and the pet and breeding industry participated with HSUS playing a significant role through its General Counsel, Murdaugh Stuart Madden, assisted by Thomas Rockwood. The workshops drafted various versions of proposed rules and laid the groundwork for more formal proceedings. Over a week of eviden-

tiary hearings before CAB Administrative Law Judge Argerakis eventually followed in early October, 1975.

In February, 1977, Judge Argerakis issued his Initial Decision, which was forwarded to the Board for review and approval. Judge Argerakis' decision was progressive—from the outset he understood and clearly stated that "there is a marked distinction between shipments of live animals and general freight" and that air line practices and procedures should be basically responsive to the peculiar needs of living creatures. Among the more significant advances in the decision were the establishment of improved container standards; the requirement that advanced arrangements be made between the shipping party and the air lines so that delays en route can be avoided and any necessary special arrangements made within the air lines; a prohibition on leaving animals at the airport more than four hours before flight time; a prohibition on shipping dogs and cats younger than eight weeks; a rule imposing a duty on the air lines to furnish food and water to animals in their care in accordance with written instructions, and the requirement that air lines place animals in an animal care facility if the shipment is not picked up within four hours after arrival at its destination.

In August, 1977, the Civil Aeronautics Board approved the Judge's Initial Decision and ordered the new rules into effect within 90 days.

The USDA regulations went into effect on September 21, 1977, nine months later than the deadline of January 22, 1977, imposed by the statute. (HSUS sued in February, 1977, to accelerate the issuance of the regulations. See "HSUS News" Summer, 1977). The regulations apply to all interstate common carriers—railroads, trucking lines and freight forwarders—as well as air lines, although most animals are now shipped by air. (Any less protective CAB rules will be superseded by USDA regulations as they apply to air transportation.)

The USDA regulations fall short of what was hoped for when the 1976 statute was passed, directed as they are at establishing pragmatic minimum standards for the care and treatment of animals instead of optimum standards. (The regulations were subjected to severe criticism by HSUS and other animal welfare groups during the rulemaking process. See Summer, 1977 "HSUS News"). Nevertheless, on balance, having the regulations in effect should be beneficial since now there is a legal basis for stopping the cruelties which transported animals have undergone in the past. Having laws on the books is only half the battle, however. Monitoring and insuring vigorous enforcement is the next task with which animal welfare groups must concern themselves. ■

Wildlife

I am grateful for your contribution to the emergency waterfowl feeding program along the New Jersey coast during this past winter. Your efforts helped to save thousands of ducks, geese, and brant that otherwise may have starved.

The success of this emergency program demonstrated that individuals, groups, industries and government will respond and work together to save our natural resources.

On behalf of the people and the State of New Jersey, thank you for your work to protect our State's wildlife.

Brendan T. Byrne
Governor, State of New Jersey

I consider myself to be a conservationist. By profession, I am a seasonal naturalist. All this adds up to a love of nature. It's more than a love of nature, because I, too, am a part of nature. It is a love of life.

However, this love of life has not caused me to take leave of my senses. I know that death is as much a part of nature as life. That is how I can justify hunting and trapping from a moral standpoint. Justifying them from a biological standpoint is no problem.

Your anti-hunting and trapping views disturb me. I've been reading your newsletters and it really warms my heart to know that you guys are in there fighting for the things that we've all been taking advantage of. I still won't support you with my money because of your "anti" views about hunting.

I will continue to support your other projects.

Mike Moutoux
Wellington, Ohio

I would like to comment on James Cohen's article, "Why Do You Hunt?" (HSUS NEWS, Spring, 1977). While it is true that many hunters have poor motives for hunting and that it is discouraging to see wildlife biology dominated by hunters, Cohen's article was too simplistic. First, there are good hunters with a knowledge of and respect for wildlife, and they should not be lumped with the many irresponsible hunters. Secondly, any person who takes an anti-hunting stance should, in my opinion, be a vegetarian, for a humanitarian should recognize that the animal who has lived a free life in the wilds and is quickly and humanely killed by a hunter is far better off than the domestic animal who is confined under crowded conditions, overfed, and slaughtered after a brief life of suffering. I feel strongly that to avoid hypocrisy, an anti-hunter should be prepared to give up her/his anti-hunting stance or become a vegetarian.

Susan Shane
Port Arkansas, Texas

The HSUS is deeply concerned with the lot of food animals as we are about *all* animals. Our members have charged us with ending cruelty and suffering wherever we find it. There is no ranking of animals here which establishes which animals are okay to kill and which are not. We are actively engaged in efforts to eliminate the cruelty and suffering associated with factory farming, hunting, trapping, and on and on.

We are concerned with the prevention of cruelty. We believe it is cruel to kill a so-called "game" animal simply for trophy purposes. We also believe it is cruel to confine food animals and "stuff" them in order to short cut the time it would normally take for an animal to mature. We are "anti-suffering" no matter who is causing the pain or why it is being caused.

—Editor

Greyhound Racing

I have just read the Summer 1977 issue of the Society News and feel compelled to write concerning the article on Greyhounds, "Run Rabbit Run."

Of all the horrifying details mentioned, I cannot help but speak out on one. This concerns the report that an elementary grade school teacher not only took her students to the display of cruelty described, but also actually made fun of the death agony of the tortured rabbits.

Are there no laws in Kansas to prevent such incredible experiences from happening? Are there no parents in Abilene who are outraged that their children should be subjected to such perversity?

I work as an educational aide in a school for Juvenile Offenders, and have persuaded the science teacher to take out a subscription of KIND for her class. After working for one year on this job, I can personally attest to the theory that animal cruelty and serious crime go hand in hand where juveniles are concerned. A very large proportion of the children who come through the institution admit to acts of cruelty to animals. Yet I am certain that many of these children are acting from ignorance. They don't know that the bird outside is a mockingbird, and they don't know that the "noise" it is making is singing. Indeed, many of them do not know that they live in the United States of America! Is it any wonder they have no respect for the lives and property of others?

I firmly believe that humane education is the only way to teach man the value and worth of his fellow creatures.

Ms. Clarann Levakis
San Lorenzo, California

letters

FLOOD

Two years ago, The Humane Society of the United States announced the establishment of a disaster relief program for animals. The purpose of the program was to provide immediate temporary assistance and to support rescue and relocation efforts for the animals. The HSUS has responded to the animals' need in several emergencies, including the Teton Dam flood and the Chesapeake Bay oil spill. This summer, a massive flood in the Johnstown, Pennsylvania area once again jeopardized the lives of hundreds of animals.

HSUS investigators Phil Steward and Marc Paulhus went to Johnstown when the need for immediate aid became apparent. They took with them emergency vaccine supplies, first aid equipment, and two hundred pounds of dog and cat food, all supplied by Fairfax County Animal Control in Virginia.

When they arrived in Johnstown, the initial chaos of the flood had subsided. State civil defense and military units had organized rescue and relief efforts for those people caught in the flood area, but there was no such help for the animals.

The local animal shelter, opened by The Humane Society of Cambia County only six months before, was without power or running water. Due to their own involvement in the flood, the small staff was not equipped to handle the emergency calls coming in.

Steward and Paulhus set up headquarters at the shelter. For the next week and a half, sixteen hour work days became the rule. Rick Rehn, shelter director, and a number of volunteers worked alongside as arrangements were made for the orderly pickup and treatment of temporarily homeless animals.

"Many people had taken their animals with them when they abandoned their homes," said Steward, "but found they were unable to keep them at the relief centers which were already overcrowded with people seeking refuge." Steward began regular daily pickups at the relief centers, with the promise that pets turned over to the shelter would be kept safe until the owners had relocated and were able to care for their pets once more.

Ginger, a mixed setter, was one of the first dogs collected. Her owner had been unable to find proper food for her, and Ginger was a nervous wreck from the bombardment of unfamiliar sights and sounds at the crowded relief center. "After a couple of days at

the shelter, she calmed down and became the friendly affectionate pet she must have been before the storm," said Paulhus.

One young girl turned in an eight week old kitten she'd gotten only three days before the flood. In her haste to escape the rising flood waters, she had still remembered to grab her new kitten, a supply of cat food, and her raincoat.

Owners who had been unable to take their pets with them when evacuated were informed through radio and television announcements that shelter personnel would go to their homes and pick up the animals. This resulted in many phone calls and rescues. One owner reported having to leave his part shepherd, part terrier "Calson" locked in a bedroom on the 22nd floor of an apartment building. Steward and Rehn obtained permission from authorities to enter the building, and found Calson patiently awaiting his rescue after three days without food or water.

One of the most unusual flood experiences must have been that of 12 gerbils at Gitler's Pet Store, located in one of the hardest hit areas. The gerbils were kept in a glass aquarium. As the flood waters rose, the aquarium was picked up and floated right out a window of the store and down the street.

Whether or not the gerbils felt quite safe and secure in their little glass ark, it must have been a relief when a friendly human hand caught the aquarium and replaced it in the pet store out of reach of the waters.

Along with the gerbils, three puppies and a boa constrictor had survived the flood in that pet store. The owner asked for assistance since most of his supplies had been destroyed by the water, and his shop was ankle deep in mud. A local veterinarian agreed to care for the boa, while Steward and Rehn transported the rest of the animals to the shelter.

While at the pet store, Steward was approached by a neighbor requesting temporary care for his own dog. He also turned in a black and white Chihuahua. During the night of the flood, he had seen the small dog swimming toward his back porch. Fearing that the dog might not make it in the swirling waters, he had tied himself to a porch support with a rope around his waist, and swam out to rescue it.

All animals brought into the shelter were given a medical check by Dr. Tom Dick, shelter veterinarian, and other volunteer veterinarians. "We put compati-

ble animals together in cages, doubling up those that we knew belonged to the same family" said Paulhus. "Animals were inspected daily, and we kept daily logs on the general condition, appetite, and medical problems of each one."

When word got around that a serious effort was underway to help the animals in the flood areas, many different organizations hastened to aid that effort. The National Guard came up with a small portable generator to supply the shelter with some electric power. The Woodstream Corporation sent three dozen cages for cats and small dogs, to supplement the inadequate number of cages in the shelter. The Airkem Chemical Corporation donated disinfectant and cleaning equipment for use at the shelter, which required frequent and thorough cleaning due to the large number of animals being handled. Local radio and TV stations freely gave time for announcements on emergency pet care and boarding. Ralston-Purina sent in a truckload of assorted pet food, which was difficult to obtain in quantity in the flood stricken area.

"I was especially pleased by the response of the humane organizations in Pennsylvania" said Steward. "We desperately needed some penicillin, as many

dogs were turning up with infections and rashes from exposure to the contaminated flood waters. The Western Pennsylvania SPCA in Pittsburgh made arrangements through the Lehigh County Humane Society to supply us. Jerry Kimak, an investigator with the Lehigh Society, loaded the penicillin and syringes on his airplane and airlifted them to the Johnstown airport, where they were transferred to a helicopter and flown almost to the shelter's back door."

The Western Pennsylvania SPCA also sent an animal ambulance with two drivers to help pick up strays and animals at the relief centers. The Pennsylvania Bureau of Dog Law Enforcement assigned two officers to assist relief efforts, and obtained safe drinking water for the shelter.

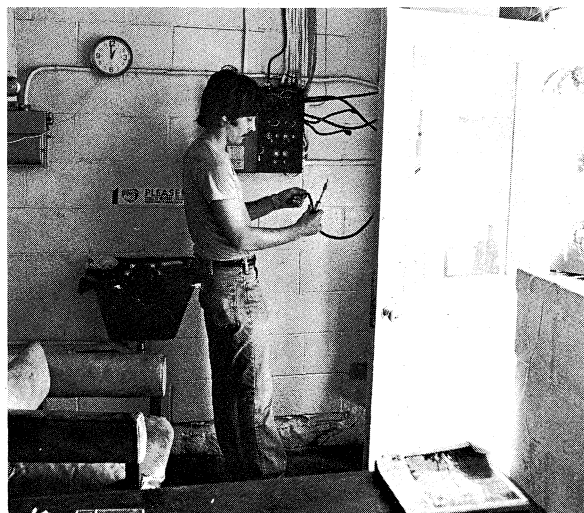
The threat of disease spreading among the animals of the town was great because of the large number of pets displaced by the flood. The HSUS investigators, under the direction of veterinarian Dr. Tom Dick, *Please turn page*

HSUS Staffers and Johnstown volunteers pose for the camera following their successful efforts to help animals affected by the flood.



—HSUS/Paulhus

—HSUS/Steward



Mark Paulhus repairs circuit box knocked out during flood.

began a free inoculation program. Within a week, almost 200 dogs and cats were vaccinated for distemper and hepatitis.

Ten days after Steward and Paulhus had arrived, the flow of animals into the shelter began to taper off. Some owners were able to reclaim their pets, while others had called to say they would be in for their animals as soon as they could. Reflecting on the experience, Paulhus said "We were able to perform a real service in Johnstown, because of HSUS's previous experiences with such catastrophes, and our knowledge of what must be done to help the animals in this unusual situation. But we never could have accomplished so much without the dedication and hard work of the staff and volunteers at the Cambia County shelter, or the assistance and donations from so many other organizations and individuals. These people deserve great credit for helping to salvage a few happy endings from the tragedy of the Johnstown flood." ■

—HSUS/Paulhus



HSUS Field Representative Phil Steward prepares to inoculate Johnstown dogs following recession of flood waters.

In Memoriam

Velma Johnston
Protector of Wild Horses

"WHOA!!!" was Velma Johnston's call. Whoa to the fences that keep the horses from the water holes. Whoa to the pet food suppliers who would round up the wild horses for slaughter. Whoa to wholesale slaughter of wild burros who were competing with so-called game animals for forage. WHOA was the name of her organization, Wild Horse Organized Assistance.

She was called "Wild Horse Annie," a name originally contrived by her adversaries. She turned the tables on them and became a national heroine. Her mission—to protect wild horses from the onslaught of the cattle and sheep ranchers and the meddling of the bureaucrats who control the ranges.

The HSUS honored Velma Johnston in 1972 with its highest award, The Joseph Wood Krutch Medal. Wild Horse Annie led the battle that helped spur the passage of The Wild Free Roaming Burros and Horses Act in 1971. In '59, she pushed for the passage of a bill that prohibited planes and trucks from rounding up the wild equines.

Nearly her entire 65 years were spent working to preserve the public lands on which the wild horses and burros roam and to protect the animals from man's interference. According to Mrs. Johnston, her campaign started when she saw a crowded van full of horses headed for the slaughterhouse.

On learning of her death, HSUS President John Hoyt remarked, "It is the Wild Horse Annies of this world that make the rest of us work harder for what we know is right and just. She will be sorely missed."



HSUS Board Chairman Coleman Burke congratulates Velma Johnston following the awarding of The Joseph Wood Krutch Medal in 1972.

—HSUS

TWO FRIENDS OF ANIMALS DIE

Loren Eiseley
Anthropologist and Writer

LOREN EISELEY was a powerful man, a mystic, a philosopher, a writer, a scientist, an educator, and a critic of our hurried culture. In his writings, he longed for the time when man could stand back and observe and react to the natural world without facing a deadline.

It is difficult to adequately communicate the impact of this 1976 Joseph Wood Krutch Medalist. Robert F. Welborn, HSUS Board Vice Chairman has memorialized Loren Eiseley in the following poem:

IN MEMORY OF LOREN EISELEY

I

He lived through aloneness into compassion,
Into the oneness of life and time.
The dog creature of his youth became
The universal creature of his maturity.
For him the space between stars was
As minute as the space between molecules
And as vast as the mind's enrichment.
He could look through the cell into the Universe.

Quietly, uncovered bones speak.
The delicate moth impressed in stone quivers.
Ancient fantasies are dreamed again
Under the thunder of a prairie sky.
Through tempestuous grass, through leavened soil
He journeyed downward and pastward
To the still patterns of fertile life.

But his concern was present horrors:
The sterilization of life and death,
The desecration of natural process,
The plastic waste that won't decay,
The widening morass of unnatural suffering
Inflicted by man, the unnatural creature,
On other living things.

Death is the catalyst that Nature provides,
The nutrient of the future.
Woe to the civilization, our civilization,
That destroys death
Thank God this Nebraska man escaped
Into death.

II

He gave us comfort through despair.
Too few are left who are aware
Of what the sun cannot repair.
If man has will that can be free,
This man has taught us what to be,
The evolutionary key:

Custodians of God's creation.
This is our single obligation
Requiring just complete compassion.

Thank you friend for telling all
So we could know from what we fall
And where we might have hope at all.

—ROBERT F. WELLBORN
August 14, 1977



—HSUS

Loren Eiseley (left) receives his Joseph Wood Krutch Medal from HSUS Board Chairman Burke.



—Indianapolis Humane Society photos

Indianapolis Humane Society Joins Growing List of Accredited Societies

"With every humane society there's the eternal hope that someday—maybe tomorrow—we'll have less cruelty, less abuse. There's the hope that eventually we'll learn to live peacefully with each other and share this planet and its environment in the scheme of nature."—The Indianapolis Humane Society, The Whole Story . . .

At the Indianapolis Humane Society, this hope is a call to action. As the fourth humane society in the nation to receive The HSUS Certificate of Accreditation, the Indianapolis Humane Society has demonstrated its commitment to action through community involvement, an ambitious humane education program, and high standards of animal care.

The IHS is situated on a 12 acre site which includes administrative offices, a farm center, and four animal shelters.

The barn, stables and pastures of the shelter's grounds provide a natural setting for a small menagerie of farm animals, each animal having come to the shelter as a cruelty or rescue case.

The shelter offers services in four divisions: the kennel division for the reception and adoption of pets; the lost and found division which weekly traces about 300 lost animals; the rescue division which has two radio units serving the county; and the division of investigation, manned by two civilians using on-loan police cars.

Since the city dog pound handles animal control functions for the area, most of the animals handled by the IHS are owner released. The need for their mandatory spay or neuter policy is explained in the Society's brochure:

"Every dog or cat we're able to place in a good, permanent home came to our shelter originally as unwanted surplus. No room, no time, no love. It's our responsibility to the

community and the animal to be sure that animal won't be abandoned again. It's our duty to be sure that animal doesn't breed a new litter of unwanted life."

At present, spaying and neutering of adopted animals is done through local veterinarians at a reduced cost through cooperation of the Central Indiana Veterinary Medical Association. Plans are in the works to open a spay-neuter clinic on the shelter's property within the year.

The Society boasts a very active Auxiliary of over 300 members. The Auxiliary plans fund raising events for the shelter, runs membership drives, recruits volunteers to work at the shelter and in humane education programs, and works in many other ways to support the IHS. One member of the Auxiliary serves as a board member for the Society, strengthening the ties between the organizations.

The humane education program is aimed primarily at the children in the area, since the IHS believes that *"the children we reach today hold the promise we look for tomorrow."*

All Marion County elementary teachers are supplied with "Kindness Kits" free of charge. The kits include guidelines for animal use in the classroom, plus environmental and animal-related teaching units. In addition, teacher training workshops are available to all county school systems to help teachers integrate animal-related activities into their lessons.

The IHS education staff offers a series of six programs for presentation to groups of all ages. Topics range from general pet care to animal related careers and can be given in the school or on the shelter grounds in conjunction with a tour.

Leonard Hound, the droopy-eared mongrel mascot of IHS, lends his name and frequently his presence to "Leonard's Kindness Club," an organization for children up to 13 who promise to *"show kindness and respect to all our animal friends."* There is also a junior volunteer program for children from 14 to 18 years old who are interested in working with animals.

A new program introduced in the summer of 1976 was the Kindness Day Camp, for children from six to twelve years of age. Four one week sessions are held, during which children are exposed to pets, farm animals, and wildlife with information on their needs and characteristics.

Publicity is another way in which the IHS communicates with the community. The current publicity program includes three weekly appearances on television, a weekly column, "For Pet's Sake," in the Indianapolis News, radio and TV spot announcements, press releases, a newsletter for society members, and a speakers bureau from which speakers are available to local civic organizations.

The IHS scored high in every category for HSUS accreditation. Phyllis Wright, HSUS Animal Control Specialist, commented, "No animal shelter can really succeed without community involvement and support, and it is the job of the society to create that involvement. The Indianapolis Humane Society is an active, respected member of the community—doing a difficult job successfully." ■

HSUS Works with Union Pacific Railroad To Improve Ride for Hogs

Every year the Union Pacific Railroad carries about 1 million hogs from the midwest to a slaughter and packing house outside of Los Angeles. In accordance with the federal "28 hour law," the Union Pacific had previously stopped the trains midway at Salt Lake, Utah, where the hogs were unloaded and given food, water, and rest.

In 1975, UP began testing a new system in which the hogs stayed aboard the train. The 28-hour law allows unloading requirements to be waived when animals "can and do have proper food, water, space, and opportunity to rest . . ." inside the transport vehicle. The United States Department of Agriculture which is charged with overseeing the transportation of animals approved the new system.

Essentially, the new system allows UP to feed and water the animals inside the cars. UP spent approximately 1.1 million dollars to convert their standard double-deck hog cars to triple-deck cars. The new cars include water troughs, adjustable wall shutters, and drains for each deck. In addition, the new system employs special water spraying devices installed at the Dry Lake, Nevada rail yards. The trains must stop here to refuel and take on water. As each train pulls out of the yards, these spraying devices spew water between the vertical slats on the rail cars in order to cool off the hogs.

The HSUS had inspected and reviewed the former system and found it lacking in any humane considerations for the hogs. The new system was recently inspected by James Cohen, Research Assistant for the Institute for the Study of Animal Problems, and Frantz Dantzler, chief HSUS Investigator.

Following a period of correspondence between UP and HSUS, the two men went to Omaha, Nebraska to meet with UP officials and study the system. Dantzler and Cohen observed the loading of hogs in Valley, Nebraska; watering in North Platte, Nebraska; spraying in Dry Lake, Nevada; and unloading in Los Angeles, California.

Following the inspection tour, Cohen and Dantzler agreed the system was better than in years past. However, they also concluded certain changes should be made. These suggested changes were sent to UP officials. Interestingly, most of their recommendations were employed.

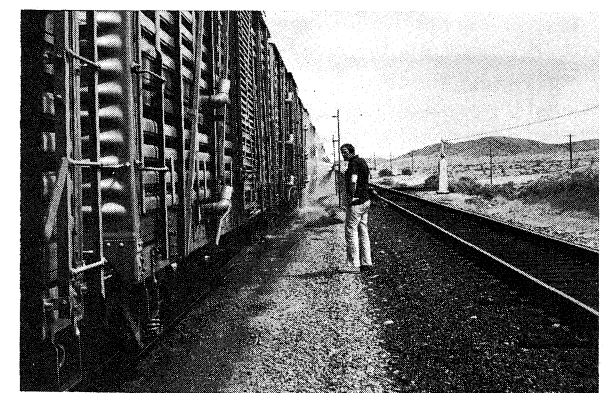
UP officials agreed to:

- *improve the loading dock facilities at Valley, Nebraska.* Cohen and Dantzler observed a large gap between the dock and the rail cars. They felt hogs could be injured as they traversed this area.
- *develop a policy which sets forth standards for spraying and watering.* Dantzler and Cohen recommended that a policy be developed for determining the circumstances under which water is to be left in troughs or drained, as well as when animals should

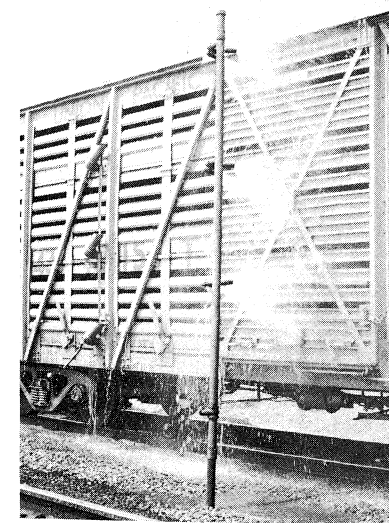
be sprayed. The HSUS staffers felt hogs should not be sprayed if the train is not expected to leave within a reasonable time.

- *change the train schedule.* Cohen and Dantzler observed the animals waiting for extended periods prior to unloading in Los Angeles. Now, the train schedule allows for unloading to take place within 45 minutes.

Other recommendations regarding feeding were made. The HSUS staffers felt more food should be given to the hogs and the food should be placed in hoppers instead of on the floor. Dantzler and Cohen found the UP practice to be unsanitary for the hogs. UP did not agree with this recommendation. ■



HSUS's Frantz Dantzler inspects new Union Pacific Railroad hog cars.



Spraying device in operation at Dry Lake, Nevada. Cohen and Dantzler had some fears about the use of this device if the trains couldn't move. They felt even- ing temperatures would have bad effects on wet hogs.



New England Office Making Great Strides

Since his arrival as the new Director of the New England Regional Office last spring, John Inman has been constantly on the go. He has met with officers and members of humane societies in Connecticut, Maine, and Massachusetts. He has also talked with animal control officers in several New England cities, and been in touch with the newly emerging Tufts University New England School of Veterinary Medicine.

Since the decompression chamber was recently outlawed as a method of euthanasia in Maine, Inman has offered the assistance of HSUS staff in training animal shelter personnel in humane euthanasia techniques.

A well-attended workshop was held by HSUS in Hartford, Connecticut in early October. Along with Inman, speakers included Phyllis Wright on shelter management, and John Dommers on humane education. About 70 participants from a six state area attended the workshop. The level of enthusiasm was high, and one animal control officer from Bethel, Connecticut, even brought along a videotape recorder to tape the proceedings for use in his own local training program.

HSUS Helps Two Texas Towns Plan Improved Pounds

Two Texas towns have recently been forced to face the fact that animals in their communities are held in cruel and dangerous conditions at their local dog pounds. Bernie Weller, Field Representative for the Gulf States Regional Office, confronted local officials in Denton and Kingsville, Texas with the terrible conditions of their animal shelters.

In Denton, Weller reported to City Manager Jim White that the carbon monoxide chamber used for euthanasia regularly takes up to 30 minutes to kill the animals, rather than the recommended two to three minutes. Water standing in the runs, drains that go from pen to pen, and a lack of proper quarantine facilities were cited as conditions conducive to the spread of disease among the animals. Denton already has plans to build a new animal shelter sometime in the next few years, but Weller's report demonstrated to city officials the need for immediate changes at the present shelter.

In Kingsville, Texas, Kleberg County Attorney George Filley threatened to prosecute city and county officials on animal abuse charges if steps were not taken to improve conditions at the animal shelter there. Acting on a report from Bernie Weller, Filley had conducted his own inspection of the facility. He concluded that Weller had been correct in claiming that conditions at the shelter violated Texas anti-cruelty laws. Filley's own photographs showed overcrowded cages, a lack of food and sanitation, the body of a strangled dog, and skeletal remains of other pets.

At a special meeting of city and county commissioners, Filley presented the evidence he had gathered and stated his intention of pressing charges. Weller also testified, and further stated that The HSUS was willing to assist the City and County to come up with a proper shelter and program, including education for the citizens. The City and County officials agreed to follow HSUS recommendations for animal control, and appropriated \$25,000 to begin construction of a new shelter.

Another Kansas Puppy Mill Shut Down

Ann Gonnerman, Midwest Representative for The HSUS, reports the successful closing of a kennel in Earlton, Kansas, that was filled with dogs suffering from mange, malnutrition, and the effects of overbreeding.

Several complaints from neighbors had been received. Gonnerman went to investigate the "puppy mill" along with representatives of the Joplin Humane Society and the Neosho County Humane Society in Chaunte, Kansas.

The kennel was owned by Mrs. Lena Soderquist, who apparently specialized in breeding Dobermans and Irish Setters. Many of the Dobermans had died during the severe cold of last winter, and Gonnerman reported finding bones and carcasses scattered about the property.

Some dogs were housed in pens full of standing water. All the cages and runs were filthy. Several dogs had such advanced cases of mange they had open sores on their bodies. All the dogs seemed to have fleas, and were suffering in various degrees from neglect and malnutrition.

After seeing the conditions in which the dogs were kept, Gonnerman called the local sheriff and a veterinarian. Of the 45 dogs found, 22 were so severely diseased that they were euthanized at the scene. The remaining dogs were released to the Joplin Humane Society where they received medical care and were eventually put up for adoption. Mrs. Soderquist was allowed to keep one silver poodle as a housepet, after signing an agreement to get immediate medical care for it.

In an article in the Joplin Globe, Mrs. Soderquist was reported as saying "My husband and I had been raising and selling them since 1968 and he died last year, and I just wasn't able to take care of them. They

(the Humane Society) might as well keep them because I can't do anything with them. I just can't kill them." Mrs. Soderquist said she had been selling the puppies to pet stores on the East Coast, mainly in Pennsylvania. She was charged with cruelty to animals under Kansas law, which carries a maximum penalty of one month in jail and/or a \$500 fine.

Nature Trail Opened At Norma Terris Center

At the Norma Terris Humane Education Center in Connecticut, a group of eight to twelve year old students wound their way through thirty acres of densely wooded property, blazing an interpretative nature trail for educational use. Under the supervision of staff member Sue Porteus, and Park Morrison, a volunteer at the Center, the students carefully plotted the trail to include a wide variety of trees, wildflowers, animal homes and natural points of interest. Later the group wrote a 12 page guide book to interpret the trail. The walk has been named "The George Wright Wilderness Trail" after the donor who supported its development.

West Coast Office Helps Defeat Crossbow Hunting

A proposal to allow crossbow hunting in California was defeated, thanks to the efforts of west coast humanitarians. Upon learning of the proposal last May, the HSUS West Coast Regional Office alerted other animal welfare groups in the state. Telegrams and letters of protest were sent to the California Fish and Game Commission which was meeting to consider the proposal. Eric Sakach, Field Representative for the West Coast Office testified at the meeting that such a proposal would only encourage poaching and add one more cruel weapon to the arsenal now used against wildlife.

California "Bloodless Bullfight" Stopped

"Citations written—Event stopped"

With these words, Eric Sakach of the West Coast Regional Office reported the success of HSUS efforts to stop a so-called "bloodless bullfight." The supposedly religious Festival event, held at the Santa Cruz County Fairgrounds, did indeed involve bulls. But it could hardly be called a fight, and the adjective "bloodless" could only be applied to the bulls' tormentors.

The bulls were roped around the horns and neck and brass caps were put on the tips of their horns.

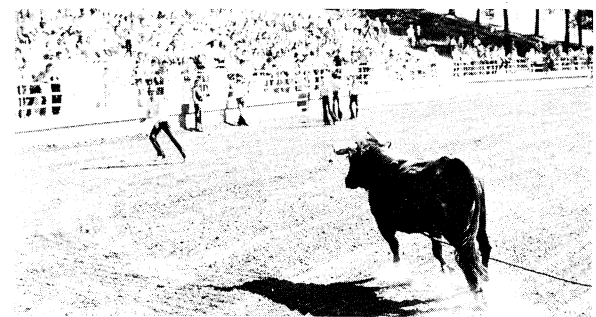


—HSUS/Sakach

According to Sakach's report ". . . the first bull was pulled out of the trailer backwards, fighting all the way. Once in the arena the rope was not removed . . . 4 to 5 men would hold the bull at bay with the rope and any spectators who wanted to exhibit his bravado jumped into the arena and proceeded to pick up rocks and throw them at the animal to enrage it. No matador. No horsemen. Just anyone who wanted to could jump in and torment the animal. We were amazed that people had paid up to \$10.00 to do this. At times there were more than 20 in the arena. Many would stand next to the arena rail, throw stones, hitting the animal in the head and sides until it tried to charge, at which time it would be allowed to run for a few yards before hitting the end of the rope and never touching any of its tormentors."

Sakach went to the event with three humane officers from the Monterey County SPCA, John Tierman, Pete Allshouse, and Captain Dan Qualls. By the time the second bull was led into the arena, humane officers were stationed around the arena and began to issue citations to anyone caught in the act of tormenting the animal. This stopped the event, much to the outrage of the spectators. They demanded the show go on, or their money be refunded. Humane officials were threatened and the Santa Cruz Sheriff's Department had to be summoned, as the crowd seemed to be getting out of hand.

The Santa Cruz County Fair Board had approved the use of their fairground for the bullfight apparently believing it was connected with a religious festival, as required by California law. It was later learned that the Catholic Church had not given its blessings and that the Archbishop of California and the Cardinal have made the position of the Church clear: **The Catholic Church will not sanction or be associated in any way with bullfighting in any form.** The Fair Board has since canceled four more such bullfights that had been scheduled. ■



—HSUS/Sakach

77 is Banner Year for HSUS Workshop Program

"I have heard many very enthusiastic reports about The HSUS Workshop . . . People couldn't wait to get home to tell others about all they had learned . . . Our Wisconsin Societies have really benefited by your visits here . . . which means the animals have benefited."

—Participant in HSUS Workshop
June '77

HSUS's traveling leadership workshops called "Solving Animal Problems in Your Community" will have visited six cities in 1977. More than 500 people involved in the daily welfare of animals will have attended these meetings by the end of the year.

"These people," said HSUS Animal Control Specialist Phyllis Wright, "are the backbone of the animal welfare business. They are humane society leaders, animal control agents, municipal officials, shelter workers, and teachers. These are the people who are engaged in the day-to-day nitty gritty of caring for animals, enforcing the animal control laws, and teaching children about animals."

Typically, 75 to 125 people gather for two and three day sessions dealing with:

- ✓ Public Education and Public Relations
- ✓ Adoption Standards and Procedures
- ✓ Euthanasia Techniques
- ✓ Goals of Societies and Animal Control
- ✓ Cruelty Investigations
- ✓ Animal Control Methods
- ✓ Sharing of Common Problems and Solutions

The mastermind behind this unique workshop program is Phyllis Wright. With her "no holds barred" approach, she scolds, applauds, shares, teaches, cajoles, and otherwise "instructs" the participants in practical how-to approaches to solving animal control and shelter problems.

Frequently, she encourages local animal control leaders to take some time on the program. In addition, the workshops include other HSUS staffers, such as Frantz Dantzler, Chief Investigator; Charles Herrmann and John Dommers, humane educators; President John Hoyt; and the Regional Director in whose region the workshop is being held.

In February, a workshop was held in New Orleans. Kansas City was next in April, followed by Madison, Wisconsin in June. The most recent

workshop was held in East Hartford, Connecticut in October. Future workshops will be in Indiana in November and Orlando, Florida in December.

One of the major advantages these workshops hold for the attendees in addition to meeting with Phyllis Wright and other HSUS staff is the opportunity for people within a region to get to know one another. Many valuable professional friendships have grown out of these meetings which may not have developed otherwise. "A new sense of sharing and communicating has developed wherever we have taken the workshops during these past six years," Phyllis says.

If you are interested in seeing sample programs of workshops, or hosting a workshop in your community, write to Phyllis Wright at The Humane Society of the United States, 2100 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. ■

UPCOMING WORKSHOPS

Indiana

Columbus

Nov. 11 & 12

Cosponsored by HSUS and Indiana Federation of Humane Societies. Call Phyllis Wright at HSUS for more information. (202) 452-1100.

Texas

College Station (Zachry Center)

Nov. 13-18

Fourth annual Animal Control Personnel Development Program at Texas A & M University. HSUS staff will participate. Call Texas A & M at (713) 845-4527.

San Antonio

Nov. 18-20

Humane Education workshop sponsored by Gulf States Regional Office. Contact Doug Scott at (512) 854-3142.

Florida

Orlando

Dec. 2 & 3

Cosponsored by HSUS and Orlando Humane Society. Call Phyllis Wright at HSUS for more information. (202) 452-1100.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma City

February 24-26

Sponsored by Gulf States Regional office. Call Doug Scott for more information. (512) 854-3142.

A Practical Approach for School Presentations

One of the most common questions asked by new humane educators and animal control officers is, "What kind of program should I present in the schools or at the shelter?"

My response: If you are looking for a program that will:

1. Meet the needs of elementary and secondary teachers;
2. Blend in with school curriculum programming;
3. Allow you to introduce humane topics and issues for discussion in a practical way;
4. Motivate students to learn and gain new values;

You should, then, seriously consider using an animal-related career awareness presentation.

Why focus on careers? First, for the past several years, people have been demanding that the formal education system change in ways that will enable students, when they leave the educational system, to be more successful in finding and engaging in satisfying, worthwhile work.

Second, the meaningfulness of work in the life-styles of Americans is declining, and this has serious consequences in productivity.

Third, during the past few years, we have seen the field of animal-related work expand greatly, especially in the areas of animal protection and conservation.

Most schools in the U.S. have some kind of career education program. Classroom studies, assembly programs featuring speakers, and "career awareness" days are the most popular. Keep in mind that studying the careers of people who work with animals provides an excellent opportunity to stimulate discussion of important humane topics which are sometimes difficult to work into regular school studies.

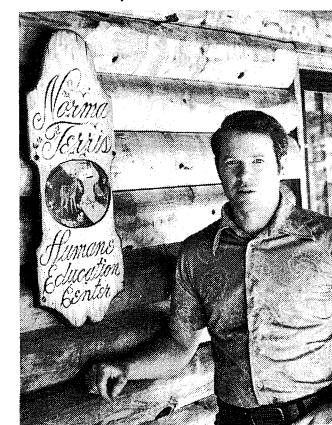
For example, when focusing on the animal control officer's job, pet abandonment, overpopulation, laws, and owner responsibility are natural topics. Looking in on a dog groomer gives students the basics of animal care. The problems associated with hunting and trapping can be pointed out when describing the conservation officer's duties. The person who performs spay or neuter operations on pets to help reduce overbreeding is the veterinarian. Get the point?

Think of the possibilities with the park naturalist, zoo director, pet shop owner, humane educator, animal obedience trainer and kennel worker.

All of these careers are described in our book, *Careers: Working With Animals*, and the six-part filmstrip series we did for the elementary grades titled, "Working With Animals" write to: NAAHE, P.O. Box 98, East Haddam, Ct. 06423 for details on how to get these materials.

There are a lot of students out there who dream of turning their love for animals into a lifelong career. They are the kind of concerned, sensitive individuals who will work to eliminate animal abuses in different professions and within society as a whole. It's up to you as an educator to give them a chance to see what's available in the field of animal-related work. At the same time, you will be informing the students, their friends, teachers, and parents about many animal problems which can be eliminated. School principals, guidance counselors and teachers will welcome you as a speaker and resource person.

Mr. Dommers is the Director of The National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education, a division of The HSUS.



focus
on
Education

John F. Dommers

A continuing series of articles by Dr. M. W. Fox covering selected topics of interest and practical value for people who work with, and whose lives are dedicated to the welfare of our animal kin.

animalPeople

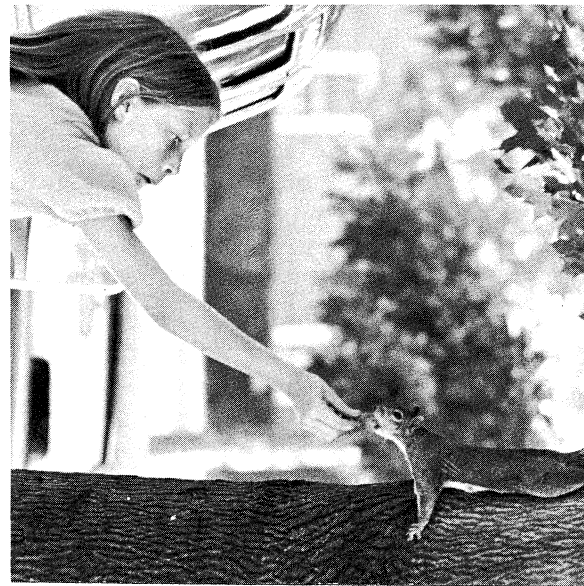
ANIMAL RIGHTS AND THE LAW OF ECOLOGY: TOWARD A HUMANE STEWARDSHIP

There is an important connection between the Humane Movement and environmental conservation. A synthesis of the two, of animal rights and the law of ecology, provides us with the rationale for what might best be termed *humane stewardship*. The "rights" accorded to any animal will vary in relation to the values placed upon it by people. Rights will therefore be different for those animals that are wild or domesticated, for those that are companion or pet animals and for those that are used for work, food or research studies. Rights will also vary within and between any given culture, time and place.

The need to exercise humane compassion and to protect the rights of animals are clear indicators that the rights of animals today are neither understood nor respected and upheld. The extrinsic values which determine the way in which people regard and treat animals should complement and not conflict with or oppose the basic, intrinsic right of any life form.

This basic right may be defined operationally as the freedom for an animal to develop (and actualize) its natural potentials in the environment for which it is best suited or pre-adapted. It should not be subjected to unnatural physical, psychological, social or environmental stresses or be treated in such a way that causes it to suffer (if it is sentient and capable of suffering). Nor should any species be treated such that its relationship with others and its natural balance within the ecosystem is disrupted.

This right to freedom to develop natural potentials is conditional in that through co-adaptation between species, each is constrained. The rights of one are relative and complimentary to the intrinsic rights of others. Such reciprocity is manifest as harmonized restraint: it is reflected



—C. Santoro

in physical health, social unity, symbiosis, the balance of nature, the order of the universe. It is the law of ecosystems, which man has violated as a global mega-predator and extractive parasite.

If one creature violates the rights of another, the disharmony that it creates violates this basic law; for a rational creature (man) it is to be judged a sin against creation. What we shall call the law of harmonized restraint is applicable to all creatures and for man as steward, becomes an injunction which takes precedence over all other human deeds and priorities. Man shall not create disharmony for his own "good" because ultimately it will not be in his best interests. In the long run, what is good for man is, by virtue of the law of ecosystems, that which is good for all life.

For example, causing unnecessary pain or suffering in animals may lead to inhumane indifference, a growing, dehumanizing lack of compassion in society as a whole. Cruelty toward animals may also lead to crimes against society. Such correlations are not unfounded. They warrant our concern and illustrate the point of similarity in human relationships between human and non-human creatures. Similarly the injunction not to create disharmony is as relevant to the way we treat our bodies as it is to the way we treat nature and ecosystems. To abuse is to pollute, to destroy.

To respect and uphold the intrinsic rights of all creatures entails a radical change in man's regard and relationship toward all nonhuman life. Extrinsic values and uses accorded by man must become secondary to these intrinsic rights

which are mandatory to uphold by virtue of man's relationship to nature and implicit by virtue of the very existence of all creatures. To negate or ignore such intrinsic rights is to create disharmony and to violate the basic law of creation. And since what is not good for all life is also not good for man, this may be judged as a crime against society as it is a sin against creation.

While the humane movement primarily aims at preventing the infliction of unnecessary pain and suffering in animals, such an ethic can become "speciesist" for not all things of creation (plants, lakes, deserts, etc.) can suffer or experience pain. Even Singer's¹ valiant effort to promote a humane philosophy for animal rights fails because he presents only part of the argument, which is sentience: creatures should be accorded rights (to humane treatment, etc.) because they can feel pain and can suffer. In fact, animals should, together with all natural creations, be treated humanely because they exist and for no other reason; existence (not sentience) endows the right to exist upon each and every natural creation.

Thus the humane ethic which is concerned almost exclusively with suffering must be enlarged to incorporate non-sentient creations (plants, rivers, etc.) into an all embracing bio-spiritual or ecologically humane ethic. Otherwise, practically and philosophically, it will suffer from the limitations evident in Singer's thesis which have been exposed by Fox² (a Canadian philosopher, who unfortunately offers no improvements, only criticism, to Singer's book). An ecologically humane ethic constrains such human actions which may cause unnecessary pain and suffering; privation of basic social and environmental needs for normal growth and fulfillment; cause disharmony within and between species (both sentient and non-sentient) and between animate or inanimate microcosms and macrocosms of the biosphere's ecosystems.

In summary, we must obey this ecologically humane ethic for it is the key to humane stewardship.³ We must treat all creatures humanely because we are human and because they exist: and we must relate and act to foster harmony socially and ecologically for the sake of all life on earth.

¹Singer, P. (1975) *Animal Liberation*. Random House, New York.

²Fox, M. (1976) The use and abuse of animals. *Queens Quarterly* 83 1:178-187.

³see Fox, M. W. (1976) *Between Animal and Man*. Coward, McCann and Geoghegan, Inc., New York.

Michael W. Fox

KIND Director Joins Youth Protest

This past summer Dale Hylton, Director of KIND travelled to Madison, Wisconsin to march on the state capitol to protest the use of the steel jaw trap. Hylton joined more than 300 young people belonging to a group called the Animal Saving Association. ASA is headed by a nine year old KIND member, Lisa DiPrima.

According to Hylton, "the group assembled on the capitol steps and proceeded to place a trap, some bullets, an arrow, and a fur stole in a box. The box was locked and given to a local newspaper for safekeeping. This *cruelty time capsule* will be opened in 2002 when all of these young people will be adults."

The group gave speeches and faced the wrath of a group of trappers who jeered from the sidelines. Hylton presented Miss DiPrima with a Certificate of Appreciation for her efforts. As KIND's Director since its founding, this symbolic march meant a great deal to Hylton. "I can see a bright tomorrow," he said. "These young people are setting a tone for the future. A future free of cruelty and abuse to our fellow creatures." As he related the story of the march to the *News*, Dale Hylton beamed with pride—a pride derived from the knowledge that his work is worthwhile and lasting.



Dale Hylton (center) marches up the capitol steps in Madison, Wisconsin with more than 300 young people from that state. They went there to protest the use of the steel jaw trap.

Federal Legislation

On August 12, President Carter signed the 1978 Agriculture Appropriations bill, which includes funds for the Animal Welfare Act Amendments of 1976 and the Horse Protection Act Amendments. The funds will be used for enforcement of the transportation, animal fighting, and horse protection provisions. The House of Representatives originally provided only \$208,000 for these additional enforcement responsibilities of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service under USDA. Senator Birch Bayh (Indiana), working closely with HSUS and its members, successfully offered an amendment to the Senate bill increasing these funds to \$808,000. A joint House-Senate Conference Committee met to resolve differences between the two bills. Finally, the appropriation signed by the President contained a compromise figure of \$608,000. HSUS members should be aware that without adequate funding, many good laws are rendered ineffective by not being enforced. We will be watching U.S.D.A. closely to make sure it fulfills these responsibilities.

President Carter also signed into law the Export Administration Act Amendments of 1977. This law should effectively prohibit the export of horses by sea for slaughter.

Attempts in Congress to weaken the Wild, Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971 have apparently failed, at least for this Congressional session. Amending legislation introduced by Senator Packwood (R-OR), among others, would have allowed the Bureau of Land Management to donate or sell excess wild horses rounded up from the range, thus giving up all right to assure their future well-being, whereas under the present law, the government allows interested persons to adopt the horses but retains legal ownership.

Frantz Dantzler, HSUS Director of Field Services, and HSUS Associate Counsel Roger Kinder presented testimony to the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands and Resources in May, 1977, arguing against sale or donation. Once the horses cease to be public property, they argued,

nothing will prevent their sale after leaving government lands, and many will end up slaughtered for glue or dogfood, contrary to the protective intent of the Act. HSUS testimony also attacked BLM's inefficiencies in the administration of the current adoption program, contended that BLM conducts roundups without adequate proof that ranges are overpopulated or suffering habitat depredation, and proposed several strengthening amendments to the Act, including a provision that would require BLM to have adequate veterinary care during each roundup.

HSUS also co-sponsored the testimony of Geoffrey Spaulding, a scientist from the University of Arizona, who told the committee that government management of wild horses and burros—in particular the on-going programs to eradicate feral burros in the National Parks—has not been based on sufficient scientific information about the animals or their interaction with the habitat.

At the conclusion, Senator Metcalf (D-MT), the chairman of the subcommittee, castigated the BLM for failing to develop an objective, scientifically-based management program. Senator Metcalf concluded that The BLM, by its failure to compile sufficient information on the wild horse populations, simply had not demonstrated a present need to drastically reduce the wild horse herds, especially by killing them.

No further action has been taken on the weakening amendments to the Wild Horse Act and it is hoped that the campaign of support for the Act orchestrated by HSUS and other organizations at the May hearings has prevailed.

At the same time, Senator Mathias (R-MD) introduced a bill, S.1581, which would bring lands administered by the National Park Service under the purview of the Wild Horse Act. (HSUS advised Mathias in the drafting of the bill and fully supports it.) The current Act only covers BLM and National Forest Service lands, leaving thousands of wild burros (almost a third of the nationwide population) and an undetermined number of horses, outside its protection. Drastic and irresponsible attempts by the Park Service to eradicate 2,500 burros in the Grand Canyon (see "HSUS News," Spring and Summer, 1977) prompted Senator Mathias' action.

The eleven horses who survived the infamous Howe, Idaho roundup and massacre (originally reported in the April, 1973 "HSUS News") have been transported and placed on private ranches and farms by HSUS and The American Horse Protection Association. This happy settlement of

the horses' fate concludes almost four years of litigation with the government over the conduct of the roundup in January and February, 1973, during which private ranchers, with BLM sanction, chased the herd by helicopter and snowmobile and drove them into a corral constructed at the edge of a cliff. Several of the horses stampeded in sheer panic over the cliff and fell to their deaths. Others had their nostrils partially closed off to make them more manageable. Mares aborted foals and other types of injuries were widespread.

The lawsuit eventually resulted in the federal government recovering control of the handful of surviving horses. A consent decree was negotiated with the Department of Justice in May, 1977, in which the parties agreed to place the horses in the custody of private persons who would promise to give the animals humane care and handling.

Since many activities of state fish and game departments have traditionally been supported by fishing and hunting license revenues, almost all resources have been directed to preserving stocks for these so-called "consumptive" users. There is a growing citizen awareness of the government's responsibility to conserve all wildlife. This awareness, along with the apparent inability of State Fish and Game Departments to provide conservation programs for animal species other than those that are hunted or trapped, has led to the introduction of a non-game bill, S. 1140. This bill, sponsored by Senator Gary Hart (CO) would supplement the few already existing non-game programs in some states and would encourage their establishment in other states. Non-game programs would include acquisition of habitat and a census of native animals and, in some cases, things like special bird watching areas. Patricia Forkan, Program Coordinator, testified in favor of the bill saying "It's high time voices other than those of the hunting and trapping fraternity are heard in regard to what happens to this country's wildlife." A similar bill, H.R. 8606, was introduced in the House.

State Legislation

Governor Brendan Byrne of New Jersey has signed legislation making cat or dog abandonment a misdemeanor punishable by a maximum penalty of six months in jail and a \$250 fine. This new law upgrades penalties from the old statute.

Byrne has also signed a bill which specifies that anyone who euthanizes an animal in a painful way or in a way not approved by a vet-

erinarian can be fined \$25 for the first offense and \$150 for subsequent offenses.

North Carolina, South Carolina, and Rhode Island have recently passed legislation restricting the use of painful trapping devices. Similar efforts were unsuccessful in several other states. In November, Ohio citizens will have the opportunity to vote to amend the state constitution to ban the use of inhumane trapping devices. HSUS fully supports this ballot initiative and urges its Ohio members to work actively for its passage.

Efforts to legalize pari-mutuel betting on greyhound racing continue. Despite a strong statement of opposition sent by HSUS President John Hoyt, Nevada Governor Mike O'Callaghan signed into a law a bill to expand the pari-mutuel system in that state. However, in other states, including Iowa, Michigan and Pennsylvania, legislation to legalize pari-mutuel betting on dog racing has been defeated.

For the fifth year in a row, the Florida legislature did not outlaw the use of live animals in the training of greyhounds. Apparently the greyhound racing industry has convinced them that it's bad for business.

Legislation addressing the problem of movie cruelty has passed the California Senate and is now pending in the Assembly. S.B. 490 would establish as a nuisance the intentional killing or cruelty to an animal in the making of a motion picture.

The Pennsylvania legislature has outlawed use of the drug phenylbutazone in race horses. "Bute," as it is commonly known, is applied directly to an injury and acts as a painkiller, making it possible for racehorses to continue to run until an inevitable and painful breakdown.

In New York repeal of the Metcalf-Hatch Act, the law which allows research labs to requisition animals from publically supported shelters, continues to be an elusive goal. Despite hard work by New York humanitarians, the bill was never referred out of the Senate Rules Committee. However, legislation did pass and was subsequently signed by Governor Carey requiring New York City and Buffalo residents to clean up after their pets.

Governor Longley of Maine has allowed L.D. 1092, outlawing the decompression chamber, to become law without his signature. He had objected to potential usurpation of the Department of Agriculture's authority to establish regulations. ■

Reflect for a moment . . .

You can help the animals!

You can help the animals by becoming a member of The Humane Society.

Your membership of \$10 or more in The HSUS is your personal declaration that you are against animal cruelty and abuse. Your membership, and those of the tens of thousands of other humanitarians, increase The Society's ability to stamp out cruelty through legal, legislative, and educational avenues.

In addition to your membership, there are other ways to help The Humane Society and thus help animals.

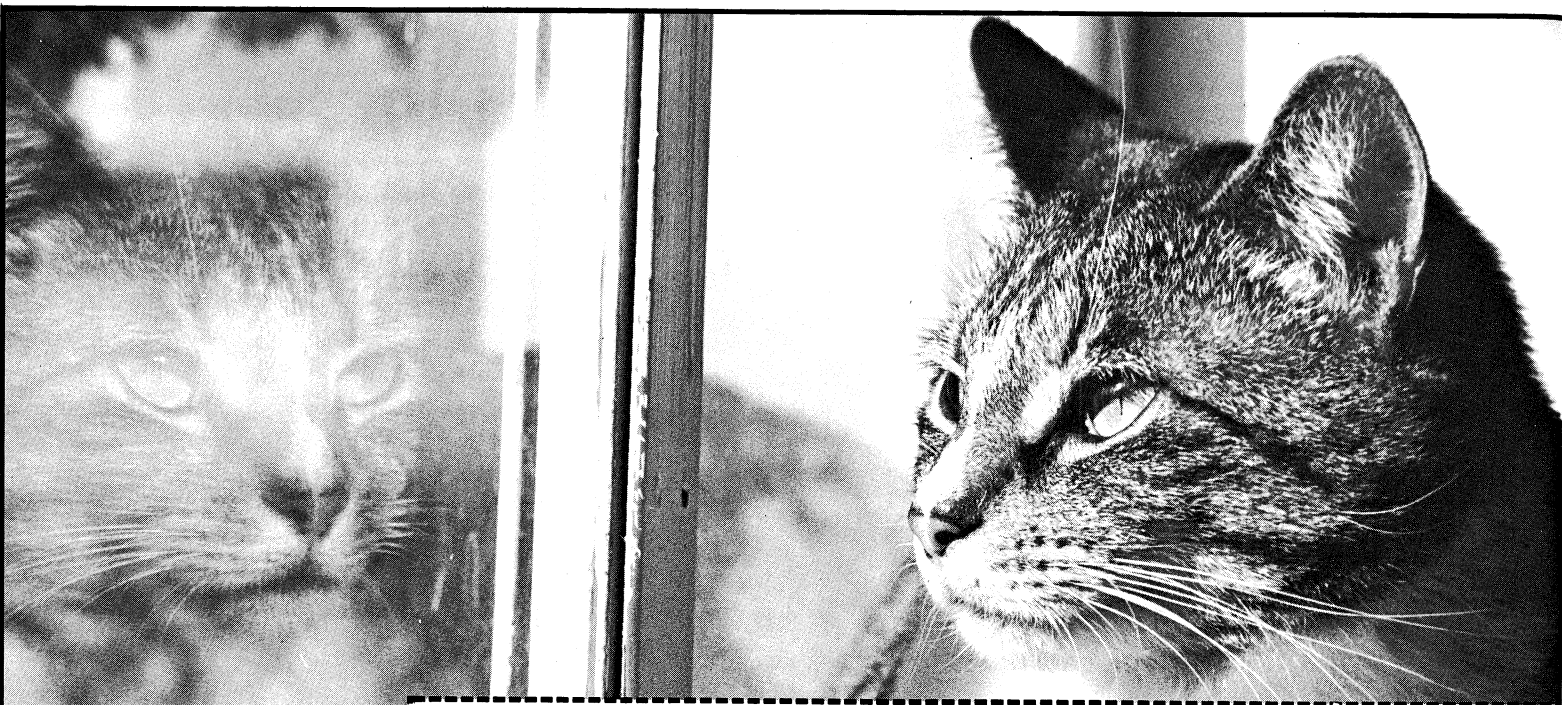
You can remember The Society and the animals in your will. A bequest in your will will be a lasting contribution to the fight against animal

cruelty. Your request for information will be treated in the strictest of confidence by our General Counsel.

Through The HSUS Charitable Gift Annuity Program, you can help yourself and The Society. A HSUS annuity will provide you with a tax-sheltered income for life.

You can also give a memorial for a family member or a dear friend. Write to The Society for a list of suggested memorials.

Why not give a membership in The HSUS as a Christmas gift to a friend or neighbor? We'll send a card to your friend acknowledging your gift.



—HSUS/Dantzler

Send me more information about:

- ☐ Remembering The Society in my will ☐ HSUS Memorials ☐ The HSUS Charitable Gift Annuity

All requests for information are treated in the strictest confidence

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
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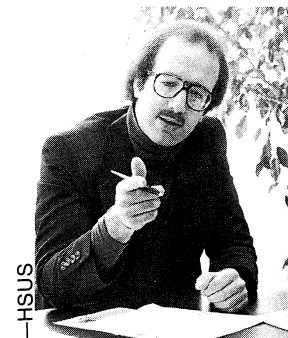
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Voting Member—\$10 | <input type="checkbox"/> Sustaining Member—\$100 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Family Membership—\$18 | <input type="checkbox"/> Sponsor—\$500 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Donor—\$25 | <input type="checkbox"/> Patron—\$1000 or more |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Supporting Member—\$50 | <input type="checkbox"/> Contribution \$ _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Member—\$3 | |

HSUS members receive a quarterly magazine and special reports. Youth members receive a monthly KIND Club magazine and other benefits.

Mail to:
The Humane Society of the United States
2100 L Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

HSUS's Jim Cohen to Work with World Federation for the Protection of Animals



Jim Cohen

The Humane Society's ties with the World Federation for the Protection of Animals (WFPA) have been strengthened with the appointment of James Cohen to serve as liaison between the organizations, and as scientific advisor to WFPA. Cohen, a zoologist specializing in animal behavior, had been working as a Research Associate with the Institute for the Study of Animal Problems at HSUS.

Cohen's work at ISAP focused on factory farming, involving extensive research into the stress and behavior problems caused by intensive farming methods. In addition, he has investigated livestock transportation, evaluated euthanasia methods, and represented HSUS at the meetings of the Animal Behavior Society.

Cohen's background includes a bachelor's degree from Washington University in St. Louis (where he studied under Dr. Michael Fox), and a M.S. in Zoology from the State University of New York. He has been accepted as a Ph.D. candidate at the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland.

For Cohen, the appointment will mean relocating in Zurich, Switzerland at WFPA's headquarters. As liaison between HSUS and WFPA, Cohen will be able to represent The Humane Society's point of view in international animal affairs, and inform HSUS members about international animal welfare concerns. Future issues of The HSUS News will include Cohen's reports on international animal problems.

In his role as scientific advisor to WFPA, Cohen will aid studies on wildlife trade and export, endangered species, euthanasia, animal transportation, slaughtering methods, migratory birds, and others.

WFPA and ISPA (the International Society for the Protection of Animals) work together to gather and distribute information on animal issues among their members, which include organizations in more than 50 countries. They participate in international meetings to formulate agreements between nations on various issues relating to animal conservation and care. WFPA has been admitted to consultative status with many UN organizations and the Council of Europe.

As Jim left for his new post, he commented, "I have every hope my work will contribute to the world wide movement to erase animal cruelty and suffering."



Animal Behavior Society Sets Guidelines for Use of Animals in Research

The Animal Behavior Society (ABS), a North American group of professional animal behaviorists, is drawing up a set of guidelines for the humane care, treatment, and use of animals in research. Spurred on by the recent controversy surrounding the infamous cat sex experiments at the American Museum of Natural History, the ABS membership unanimously voted during its 1977 national conference at Pennsylvania State University to set up a committee to develop the guidelines which would be binding upon all ABS members.

ISAP Research Associate James Cohen, a member of the new guidelines committee has submitted a proposal which would safeguard animals against unnecessary pain and suffering during experiments, provide for adequate pre- and post-operative care, help reduce the number of research animals utilized, and ensure that wild populations are not decimated by over-trapping in search of subjects. ABS members not complying with the guidelines would be subject to various sanctions by a proposed "Ethics Committee" which would review complaints and manuscripts submitted for publication in the journal *Animal Behaviour*.

"The ABS is certainly not one of the worst offenders in terms of animal abuse," explains Cohen, "because by and large its members are sensitive to the whole animal and its needs. Many study animals in the wild rather than in laboratories. But I think that this is a very important move on the part of the ABS, acknowledging that certain abuses do exist within their ranks and taking positive steps to eliminate them. Hopefully, other professional societies will follow their lead in self-regulation and monitoring. If not, I think we'll be seeing more and more external regulation as public pressure continues to build."

—MY DOG THE TEACHER—

The HSUS is now offering for sale the remaining 13 copies of a 1968 color film titled "My Dog The Teacher" for \$50 each.

The 16mm film concerns a young boy named Joshua who is allowed to adopt a dog from the local animal shelter. Joshua learns about responsibility and kindness as he cares for his dog. The 26 minute, sound film also shows something of the day to day operations of the animal shelter.

The film will be packaged in a padded envelope, since no film cans are available. Films that are found to be damaged in any way upon arrival may be returned for a refund. A newer version of the film is available from The HSUS for \$175.

Write to: Charles Herrmann, HSUS, 2100 L St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.

legal round up

*Compiled by The HSUS Legal Department,
Murdaugh S. Madden,
General Counsel*

RIGHT TO REQUIRE STERILIZATION CONFIRMED

The Humane Society of Kent County, Michigan, has obtained a consent judgment in their suit against the Fred Friends, conceding that the Humane Society has the right to enter into contracts with persons adopting animals from the society's shelter, requiring that the adopted animals be spayed or neutered as soon as medically practicable. The suit arose when the Friends failed to have the Dachshund they adopted from the shelter spayed.

The Kent County Humane Society's policy reflects the recommendations of The Humane Society of the United States that animals leaving shelters and adoptive agencies should be neutered or should not be released until provisions have been made for surgical sterilization to be accomplished as soon as medically practicable.

MENTAL ANGUISH SUIT WON

A Dade County, Florida, jury has awarded an elderly couple \$13,000 in damages resulting from the death of their pet Chihuahua. The dog died during convalescence following surgery, allegedly because he was left unattended on a heating pad, and consequently suffered severe burns. The couple, Mr. & Mrs. Willis, sued their veterinarian, and the jury awarded them \$1,000 compensatory damages and \$12,000 for mental anguish.

ALASKAN WOLF LITIGATION CONTINUES

Our legal efforts to halt the aerial killing of wolves in Alaska continue, and following the granting of a Preliminary Injunction in February of this year by the Federal District Court in the District of Columbia, which prohibited the wolf kill on federal lands without preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement, the State of Alaska filed suit in the Federal District Court in Alaska requesting that the court declare the District of Columbia injunction to be of no legal effect. The Alaskan court declined to set aside the D.C. court injunction.

The District of Columbia case is now on appeal in the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit and briefs are in the process of preparation.

The underlying significance of the case, in addition to the thousand wolves that have been saved to date,

is that this case clarifies and strengthens the legal proposition that states do not have exclusive power over wildlife on the federal lands within the state, and the federal government can now act with more assurance to prevent ill considered and injurious state actions on public lands.

HOPEFUL NEWS FROM GUADALUPE COUNTY

As our members are aware, The HSUS has been trying for several years to force the authorities in Guadalupe County, Texas, to cancel the barbaric and cruel annual coon contests in Sequin, Texas. We are reliably informed that the Guadalupe County Fair officials have cancelled the contests for this year because of the bad publicity and the fact that they do not want our Dr. Amy Freeman Lee, Bernie Weller, and the General Counsel's office "harrassing" them again. The HSUS will try to assure that the cancellation is permanent.

ENDANGERED SPECIES TREATY NOW IN EFFECT

Permits or other documents are required by the United States for the international shipment of animals and plants protected by the Endangered Species Treaty. The regulations which went into effect in May, 1977, are designed to control international commercial trade in order to prevent the decline of species threatened with extinction. The treaty established a system of regulations which are more or less restrictive, depending upon the degree to which a species is threatened with extinction and the contribution trade makes to such a threat. To stop "laundering" of wildlife and plant products through third countries, shipments must be accompanied by certificates or statements of origin from responsible wildlife officials in the specimen's native country. At present 35 countries are bound by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

ALASKAN MARINE MAMMALS

HSUS continues to oppose the return of management of nine marine mammals to Alaska. After extensive hearings regarding the population and status of polar bears, sea otters, beluga whales, walrus, and several species of seals, it is our belief that not enough is known about these animals to warrant the re-opening of sport or commercial hunting and killing of tens of thousands of them.

Alaska's marine mammals have been protected by a moratorium since passage of the MMPA in 1972. Since that time the Federal Government has done little to enforce it. Thus they are arguing that the state of Alaska should "manage" the mammals since the Federal Government couldn't enforce a moratorium. Alaska wants to manage by allowing a combined kill of over 50,000 of these mammals annually.

HSUS opposes the re-opening of sport, commercial hunting of polar bears, sea otters, etc. and will continue to fight Alaska's bid to do so.

A final decision on this question is expected soon from Departments of Interior and Commerce who share jurisdiction over the nine mammals.

COURT BANS IMPORT OF BABY SEALSKINS FROM SOUTH AFRICA

The U.S. Court of Appeals found that the Government's decision to waive the ban on importing South African baby fur sealskins violates the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA). "It is clear," stated the Court, in its opinion "that South Africa's sealing program is not consistent with the provisions of the MMPA, in that South Africa kills many animals which are nursing or less than eight months old at the time of taking."

This decision means that no skins can be brought into the U.S. from the South African hunt unless and until they satisfy the law regarding the baby seals. Fortunately this may prove very difficult since the herd puts out to sea about the same time that the babies "come of age."

HSUS played a major role in winning this case as a result of Sue Pressman, who traveled to South Africa to observe the 1975 hunt. She testified both before the Government decision makers and the Courts that the hunt was inhumane and that babies were being killed. Pressman actually saw milk regurgitated by some of the seals when they were clubbed, and so testified.

RED TAPE CUT FOR BREEDERS OF ENDANGERED SPECIES

Zoos, game bird breeders, circuses and other persons who breed and raise endangered species in captivity can now buy and sell certain of these animals in foreign and interstate commerce under a new regulation issued by the Department of Interior's Fish and Wildlife Service. The regulations, published in the June 1, 1977, Federal Register, relax restrictions and permit procedures for qualified breeders of endangered species which are designated as captive, self-sustaining populations (CSSP's). The rule-making determines that 11 endangered species of large cats, birds, and primates exist in this country as stable, separate populations from the wild, capable of perpetuating themselves in captivity. Sixteen species were proposed for CSSP status but the Fish and Wildlife Service has decided not to list any native endangered species under this category. Such treatment would seriously weaken their protection since unlawfully captured wild animals could be falsely described as belonging to a CSSP.

Reclassification of the species to CSSP status allows permits for a wider range of activities including taking,

exportation, and interstate commerce in the course of a commercial activity. The CSSP permit, obtained with one application and valid for two years, can authorize a single or a series of transactions or unlimited activities with these animals.

The paperwork burden has been reduced by eliminating, in most cases, the requirement for annual written reports. Instead, permit holders are to report transactions on a new multi-copy form to be provided by the FWS. The form serves as a sales receipt, or proof of acquisition or disposition for the buyer and seller. At the same time, it indicates that the animals were not taken from the wild. The Service will consider moving other captive endangered species to CSSP status when sufficient evidence warrants the action.

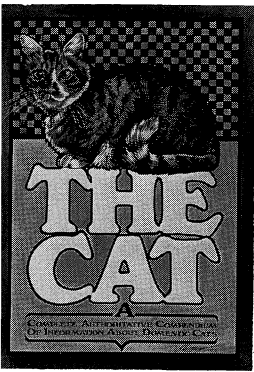
HSUS PROBES HUMANENESS OF PORPOISE TAKING BY TUNA FISHERMEN

At press time, the National Marine Fisheries Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Commerce, is conducting administrative procedures to determine how many porpoises the government should allow tuna fishermen to drown in the course of their fishing operations for the next three years.

HSUS opposes allowing any porpoise mortality whatsoever. The Marine Mammal Protection Act, passed in 1972, directs that, as an immediate goal, incidental killing or serious injury of marine mammals during commercial fishing operations should be reduced to zero. HSUS feels that the tuna industry has had five years to comply with the Act and should not be allowed any more time. Still, NMFS is proposing a kill quota of about 51,000 porpoises for 1978, 41,000 for 1979 and 31,000 for 1980. (For more background information, see the Spring, 1976 "HSUS News.")

During several days of hearings on the subject in August, 1977, HSUS attorneys cross-examined government experts on the feasibility of developing new fishing methods which would allow the more drastic reduction of porpoise mortality which the Act mandates. HSUS also questioned the humaneness of existing fishing procedures, even if no mortality occurs, since HSUS believes that porpoises undergo tremendous individual and social trauma from being chased and netted by the tuna ships, in addition to suffering minor injuries such as skin abrasions. Female porpoises very probably miscarry while being chased and netted. Furthermore, it is believed that porpoises, being highly intelligent and sensitive creatures, undergo the same suffering and panic when drowning that human beings do. Unfortunately, the government has not undertaken the research necessary to determine how much pain and suffering these animals experience.

The initial recommendations of the Administrative Law Judge are not due for several weeks. HSUS intends to argue for immediate zero porpoise mortality and for the necessity of developing more information on the humaneness of the allowed fishing methods.



The Cat

Muriel Beadle (Simon and Schuster \$9.95)

The Cat is appropriately subtitled "A Complete Authoritative Compendium of Information About Domestic Cats." The book, primarily a study of cat behavior and biology, also contains a history of the relationship between man and cat as well as a discussion of human attitudes toward the domestic cat. *The Cat* offers rare insights into the why and how of cat actions. Ms. Beadle explores many of the popular misconceptions concerning the species. *The Cat* is among the most comprehensive, readable, and informative books on the domestic cat.

G.H.

Animal Rights and Human Obligations

edited by Peter Singer and Tom Regan (Prentice-Hall, \$7.95 clothbound, \$4.95 paperback)

Animals, Men and Morals

edited by Stanley & Roslind Godlovitch and John Harris (Taplinger, \$6.50)

Although humans eat other animals, experiment upon them, hunt them, and destroy their habitat we rarely pause to consider as a society whether our practices toward other living creatures are ethically defensible. Two recently published books, *Animal Rights and Human Obligations* and *Animals, Men and Morals* explore the relationship between men and other animals.

Animal Rights and Human Obligations is a collection of original essays by distinguished philosophers, theologians, and scientists who represent widely divergent opinions and arguments on the topics of animal and human nature, man's duties to other animals, and the rights of animals. The 34 selections are taken from the writings of both contemporary and classical authors including Aristotle, Albert Schweitzer, Immanuel Kant, Saint Thomas Aquinas, Charles Darwin, David Hume, Rene Descartes, John Stuart Mill, and Jonathan Swift. The editors have achieved a balanced collection of writings which raise questions that have significant implications for today's society.

Animals, Men and Morals is designed as an inquiry into the maltreatment of animals and directly addresses the pragmatics of our relationship with other life forms. The editors and contributing authors seek to establish evidence that man's exploitation of his fellow animals is, in some sense, a derogation of human dignity. A portion of the book is devoted to a discussion of the use of animals in agriculture, science, and

fashion. The text also includes an analysis of the moral ideas implicit in our maltreatment of animals and the basis for this behavior. The editors conclude by stating their case against the continued exploitation of animals in a discussion that draws heavily upon the issues of animal consciousness and animal rights.

As we embark upon a new era of animals in which the subject of animal rights has achieved status as a real social issue these books address a subject of practical importance and topical immediacy.

G.H.

The Question of Animal Awareness

Donald R. Griffin (The Rockefeller University Press, \$8.95)

Most of us who have kept pets have become firmly convinced through our experience that animals are conscious, aware, and emotional beings. This conviction is not necessarily shared by professional animal behaviorists many of whom, "playing it safe," require concrete scientific evidence before they will accept a premise; regardless of how intuitively obvious it may seem. Unfortunately, this attitude has led many behaviorists to claim that animals *do not* have emotions, intentions, and awareness, simply because they have been unable to scientifically prove otherwise. This, in summary, is the position attacked by Dr. Griffin in a brief but vital book entitled *The Question of Animal Awareness*.

Dr. Griffin argues it is actually more realistic to assume that animals *do* have awareness since they possess the same basic type of nervous system as man. Further evidence in support of this approach is provided from studies into the subtleties of animal communication, as exemplified by observations of chimpanzees. Griffin's major point of contention is that adequate evidence now exists to suggest that behaviorists should begin to consider the possibility of animal awareness, rather than denying its existence a priori. The next logical step will be to ask whether the majority of animal behaviorists have conscious awareness of their own actions.

J.C.

The Chatham Press extends a 20% discount to readers of The HSUS News on any Chatham or Devin-Adair book reviewed. Orders, with payment, should be addressed to:

Dept. H
Devin-Adair/Chatham Press
143 Sound Beach Ave.
Old Greenwich, Conn. 06870

Shipment will usually be made within 48 hours.

MY ORPHANS OF THE WILD

Rosemary Collett (J. B. Lippincott Company, \$8.95)
Since America was first settled individual humanitarians have been rescuing orphaned and injured wildlife. For many years citizens and veterinarians relied upon their knowledge of domestic animals and applied the same medication and procedures in treating wild creatures. Gradually we have developed a better understanding of emergency animal medicine and the requirements of orphaned and injured wildlife. Today, exotic animal medicine has become the newest field of specialized veterinary practice. Yet the major burden for assisting young and infirmed wild animals remains the task of kindhearted citizens.

Rosemary Collett and her husband George are among the best known of the established wildlife rehabilitation specialists. Their home in Venice, Florida has literally been transformed into a wildlife sanctuary known as the headquarters of their Felicidades Wildlife Foundation. As a result of a decades experience working with wildlife Rosemary Collett has become a self-taught authority on the rehabilitation of wildlife. Her advice and assistance has been sought by humane society personnel and wildlife biologists from throughout the United States.

My Orphans of the Wild is a thorough and meticulously prepared manual of wildlife rehabilitation which is especially designed for the humanitarian who happens upon a wild animal in need of assistance. Ms. Collett shares her experiences and knowledge with the reader. The text is confined to species which Rosemary Collett has successfully treated—a collection which includes raccoon, squirrels, opossums, skunks, rabbits, songbirds, shorebirds, waterbirds, and assorted other species.

For each species discussed Ms. Collett provides information relating to its natural history, behavior, diet, cage requirements, handling, and supplies. Emphasis is given to the treatment of the animal as a patient and the author's overriding concern is that the animal be rehabilitated and returned to the wild.

Ms. Collett does not overlook the joys, tragedies and frustrations which are so much a part of animal rescue work. While her book provides encouragement she also braces the reader to deal with those unfortunate creatures which have no opportunity for recovery. Above all Rosemary Collett stresses tender care, patience, and common sense as the major ingredients of any wildlife rehabilitation effort.

G.H.

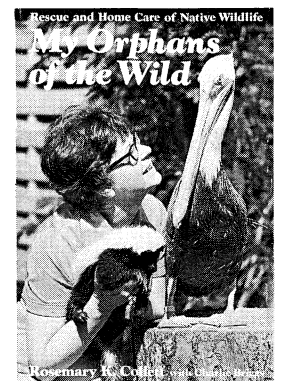
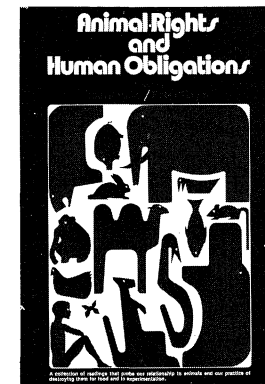
AUTUMN HAWK FLIGHTS

Donald Heintzelman (Rutgers University Press, \$30.00)

In autumn the changing of the seasons triggers the migratory instinct within birds of prey and a massive movement of hawks, eagles, and falcons begins along traditional pathways throughout eastern North America. The birds move along mountain ranges where surface winds striking the flanks of ridges are deflected upward creating favorable air currents upon which migrating hawks can soar with a minimum of effort. In some areas, such as Hawk Mountain Sanctuary in eastern Pennsylvania, the ridges funnel the line of flight into a narrow pathway. Thus is created one of the most spectacular pageants in nature as thousands of hawks daily glide past these observation points.

Autumn Hawk Flights is a study of this intriguing phenomena. In an entertaining narrative Heintzelman discusses hawk migration, the daily rhythm of flight along migratory routes, and the influence of drafts and weather. A part of the book is devoted to a detailed survey of more than one hundred observation points in New England, the Great Lakes, the Middle Atlantic states, the Southern Appalachian area, and coastal areas. Another portion of the book is devoted to field identification, field study methods, and bird watching equipment.

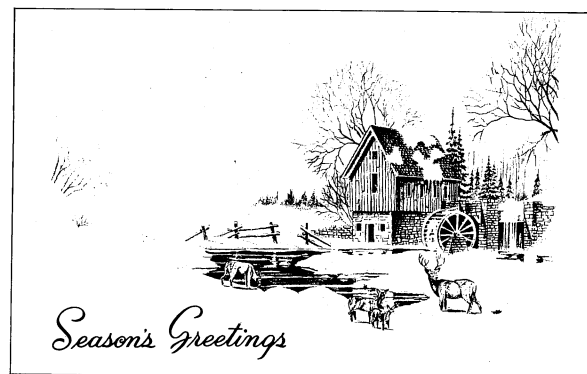
G.H.



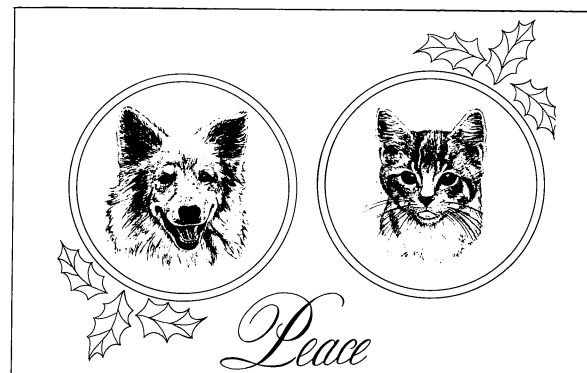
Say "Merry" with HSUS Christmas Cards

The HSUS is pleased to announce our 1977 Christmas cards are now on sale. In addition we also have a limited supply of last year's popular cards available.

1977 Cards

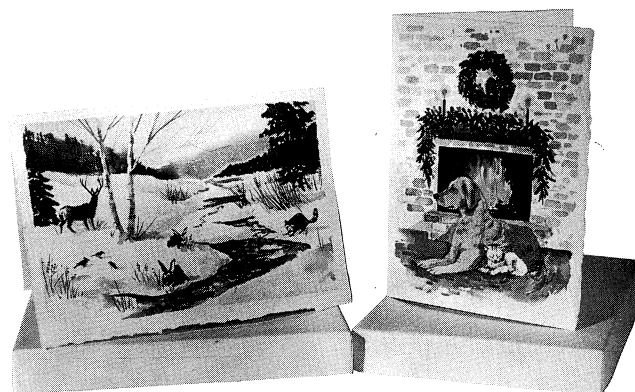


Printed in blue, *Seasons Greetings* includes the following sentiment inside each card: *Warmest wishes for every happiness during the holiday season and all through the coming New Year.* Twenty-five cards and envelopes packed in a box are \$6.



Printed in black and green, *Peace* features the following sentiment within: *With Best Wishes For a Joyous Christmas and a Happy New Year.* Twenty-five cards and envelopes packed in a box are \$6.

1976 Cards



This full color *nature scene* includes the following sentiment inside each card: *As we share our friendship this joyous season, let none be called the least.* The cards, packed 16 to a box with envelopes, sell for \$4.



This full color *pet scene* includes the same sentiment as the nature scene and the cards are also sold 16 to a box for \$4.

Use the coupon below to order your Christmas cards now.

Christmas Card Order Form

Please send the cards checked to:

NAME _____
STREET ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

I have enclosed \$ _____ for _____ boxes of cards.

Make all checks or money orders payable to: H.S.U.S.

Card Name	Quantity	Cost
<input type="checkbox"/> Seasons Greetings ('77)	_____ boxes	\$6/Box _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Peace ('77)	_____ boxes	\$6/box _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Nature Scene ('76)	_____ boxes	\$4/box _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Pet Scene ('76)	_____ boxes	\$4/box _____

Total Cost \$ _____

Send Coupon or Facsimile to: HSUS Christmas Cards, 2100 L St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037

HOW TO Help Stop Cruelty In Your Community

by Patrick B. Parkes,
HSUS Executive Vice President

What can unaffiliated humanitarians do to help advance the humane ethic? If you are just one person, knowing no others who share your desire to help animals; if you are one of a small group of people who want to work effectively to prevent cruelty and suffering; if you and others are planning to form a humane society; or if you are active in an existing society that needs help, then the following ideas may be useful to you:

One person, living in a community in which there is no organized animal welfare organization can work to eliminate cruelty to animals. Even if yours is the only voice, you can be effective. Your voice will attract others who want to help. Many compassionate people simply don't know how they can help prevent cruelty and suffering. You can tell them.

For example, letters to the editor are one of the most useful ways of calling attention to cruelties and to the means of preventing them. All newspapers carry items from time to time about animals that afford an opportunity for writing a letter to the editor.

A case of animal abandonment, for instance, can justify a letter and can and should explain the cruelty of breeding surplus animals. Use HSUS literature as your source of statistical and factual information.

Start thinking about opportunities to write letters to the editor. There are many. If your community does not have an effective ordinance, write a letter pointing out the need for it. Another example: just before Christmas, write a letter urging people not to rush out at the last minute to buy a puppy or kitten as an unexpected, and probably unwanted, present under someone's Christmas tree.

Don't merely present distressing facts about cruelties without offering a solution. It makes people feel helpless and hopeless. Tell them what can be done to prevent any cruelty you mention.

Letters to the editor should be typewritten, when possible. Names must be signed. Keep your letters brief, preferably not more than one double-spaced typewritten page.

Many clubs, service organizations, churches, civic improvement associations or other organi-

zations publish bulletins on a regular basis. If you belong to such a club, ask the editor to use something about cruelty to animals. The editor may welcome receiving stories based upon HSUS or other society's educational materials. If the bulletin uses quotes, suggest quotations from famous humanitarians such as Dr. Albert Schweitzer, George Bernard Shaw, or St. Francis of Assisi.

Your church bulletin offers an opportunity to call attention to the helplessness and suffering of animals. A quotation from the Scriptures about animals would be most appropriate in a case like this.

Bulletins, newspapers, or magazines published by business firms that are called "house organs" should not be overlooked. Thus if you work for an organization that publishes its own newsletter, there is a good chance the editor will accept some material of general interest such as animal-related articles. And even a so-called space filler can further education of the public about cruelties to animals.

Question and Answer Columns are another way of getting your message before the public. Here are some samples of questions that might be asked:

How many animals are trapped every year in the United States?

How many homeless animals are there in America?

Why do humane societies urge spaying of female pets and neutering of males?

If there is a columnist on your local paper who writes about topics of general interest, write him or her a letter suggesting a column dealing with cruelty to animals, such as the cruelty of surplus breeding dogs and cats. Make the column of local interest by finding out from your local dog license bureau how many unspayed and unneutered dogs are in the community.

Distributing posters is another excellent way of spreading the humane message. They can be used in store windows and on store counters. Buy and distribute HSUS posters, literature and materials. They can be placed in the offices of local veterinarians and in the waiting rooms of doctors and dentists.

Always be aware of how animals are cared for *Please turn page*

"One person, living in a community in which there is no organized animal welfare organization can work to eliminate cruelty to animals."



—HSUS

Patrick B. Parkes is a familiar signature on HSUS correspondence and a familiar voice to those who call HSUS headquarters. As HSUS Executive Vice President, he is involved in most of the day-to-day activities of the organization. Mr. Parkes is a prolific writer of HSUS literature. In this issue of the NEWS, he authored this "How to" column and the review of HSUS's new book, *On the Fifth Day*, found on the inside cover and page 1.

in your community. Visit the local animal shelter or dog pound. Protest to public officials and the newspapers when conditions for animals are bad. When local or state laws affecting animals are proposed, study them and support the good ones.

Support your local society and write letters to state and federal legislators when they are needed. And report all violations of the Animal Welfare Act and its Amendments to the U.S. Department of Agriculture or your local humane society.

Report cases of cruelty to animals to the proper authorities. This should include cases involving zoos, circuses, packing plants, laboratories, riding stables, kennels, pet shops, use and abuse of guard dogs, greyhound and horse racing. Be aware of what is happening to animals and participate in protective measures including legal action if necessary.

If, for example, an inhumane method of euthanasia is being used in your community's shelter, organize an *ad hoc* committee of concerned

citizens to force the local authorities to correct whatever the situation may be.

Organize a KINDNESS Club. Get the children you know and those of your relatives and friends to join in. It is a great method of nurturing humane attitudes in the young. Also, solicit the help of local school teachers and principals in getting humane education into the local school system. HSUS has good educational materials on hand for this purpose.

These are only a few ideas you can use to help promote the cause of animal welfare in your community. There are hundreds more. Start thinking about how effective these ideas can be when put into practice. If you follow them, you will not be reaching just a few people at a time, but hundreds and even thousands. And, of course, The HSUS staff is ready to help at any time with information, literature, materials, and advice. In taking advantage of these services, you will be doing an enormous amount of good for the cause. ■

A SUCCESS STORY

Mrs. Sherri Denny was offended by a TV ad she saw. She wrote to the company explaining why she felt the ad in question should not be shown. Excerpts from her letter and the response she received follow.

Mr. Frank Borman, Pres.
Eastern Air Lines
Miami Int'l Airport
Miami, FL 33148

Dear Mr. Borman:

The purpose of this letter is to bring to your attention that as a customer of your Airline I am outraged about your ad "Which Part of You Will Enjoy America's Greatest Beach Party the Most?" The reference to greyhound racing at Flagler Track, I find very offensive.

Are you aware of the inhumane treatment that rabbits are put through to train grey-

hounds? Following is a quote from a recent article in The Humane Society News . . .

Sherri Denny
Brooklyn, NY

Dear Mrs. Denny:

In mentioning the Flagler Dog Track, we were simply trying to point out, as you will recognize, a number of features that would make the Miami area attractive to new visitors. Your letter and a couple of similar letters made us aware of the cruelty issue involved, and we certainly would not wish you to infer from the advertisement that we support this type of practice. The advertisement in question has been discontinued.

William H. Dowse
VP/Advertising
Eastern Air Lines

Educating for Action

Because the majority of you reading this will not have attended The HSUS Annual Conference in San Diego, California, I want to share with you a portion of the introductory remarks of my annual report to The HSUS Membership Meeting. A copy of the full report is available on request.

The theme of this year's conference was "Educating for Action." Though it by no means represents a new HSUS emphasis nor one necessarily unique to our Society, it is, I believe the keynote and hallmark of our work and programs. Indeed, I know of no other animal welfare organization throughout the world which has given education a priority greater than that given it by The HSUS.

As your President, I have attempted in association with the Board of Directors and staff to build an organization whose reputation for honesty, integrity, and rationality would be as readily discernible as its long standing tradition of daringness, courageousness, and uncompromising devotion to eradicating animal abuse. For though it may satisfy a longing of the heart to stand up and shout forth our outrage against those who are our adversaries, outrage and misguided sentiment will not finally win the day for animals. Surely there are many occasions when each of us is sorely tempted to fight abuse with abuse, and emotion with emotion. But unless our frontal attacks are undergirded with solid evidence, facts, and well designed strategies, we shall have only comforted ourselves and not those we are committed to serve.

Each year I become increasingly convinced that we are breaking new ground, winning new converts, and gradually, but definitively altering those structures that control the possibility of a better day for animals. There is a growing awareness throughout our country that animals do have a right to protection from abuse and cruelty. There is a growing conviction that a concerned and informed people can change and alter systems for the betterment of animals. And there is, finally, increasing evidence that the ethic of reverence for *all* life is now something more than a passing fancy or a sentimental proposition of a few bleeding hearts.

The humane movement in the United States of America is recognized as a force to be reckoned with and respected. It is no longer the "little old ladies in tennis shoes" of another era. It is powerful, intelligent, and informed. And I am proud that our Society, The Humane Society of the United States, is at the very forefront of that movement.

The directors and staff of The HSUS are people whose knowledge, intelligence, capability, and dedication are professional in every sense of that word. Presumptuous though it may seem, I am convinced no other organization working for the welfare of animals can match the quality and strength of our staff and board collectively. And in almost every specialized field of endeavor, our Society ranks first in talent and leadership.

To be sure, this does not mean we can become complacent or satisfied. For though we are a potent force for the cause of animals, we are met on every side by organizations and agencies who are likewise informed, dedicated, and well staffed. We are engaged with ideologies in conflict that will not be easily resolved, and the forces pitted against us are strong in resolve and talent. But we are beginning to win the day and each new victory adds strength to strength. Yet the strength and determination of the staff and directors of The HSUS is no greater than those who constitute its membership. For The HSUS is you. And that which we demand of ourselves, we ask of you. It is, finally, your dedication, your commitment, and your support that defines and controls the power and potential of The HSUS. And though we can be proud of who we are today, the challenge of tomorrow requires even more.

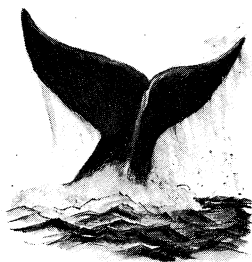
"Educating for Action," therefore, is not just a catchy theme. It is, rather, a mandate—for all of us. For except we know what we are about and skilled in our efforts and endeavors, our actions shall be so much tilting at windmills.



John A. Hoyt

**president's
perspective**

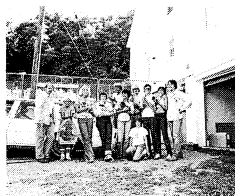
HSUS Christmas Cards Available—See Page 30



Whales, Whales, Whales

Pages 2-7

HSUS Program Coordinator Patricia Forkan reports on events at the International Whaling Commission. President Carter on Whales. Congressman McCloskey on Whales. More . . .



Johnstown Flood

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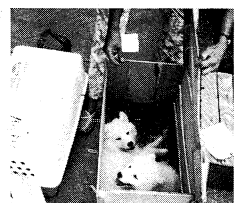
HSUS joins with Johnstown, Pa. people to rescue animals.



Indianapolis Humane Society Accredited

Page 14

Indianapolis Society added to growing list of humane societies accredited by HSUS.



Help for Animals in Transit

Page 8

HSUS Office of General Counsel brings us up to date on new regulations affecting transportation of animals.



How to be a Humane Activist

Page 31

HSUS's Executive Vice President Patrick Parkes explains how even one person can make the difference for the animals.

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